

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1891.

FIRST PART.  
Pages 1 to 6.J.M. HIGH & CO.  
IMPORTERS.TODAY  
MARCH 1st, 1891,

Finds the immense and superb

Silk Department

of J. M. High &amp; Co. thoroughly equipped and

READY FOR BUSINESS.

A newness. A freshness pervades the entire stock. Things bright and crisp from the marts of fashion and presented in all their gorgeous splendor.

Bargains heretofore unknown in trade annals exhibiting in all the silk fabrics a perfectness, a completeness which outrivels past efforts and produces personal congratulations.

This Week

A Continuation

Of the great sale of figured China Dress Silks at 43c per yard. Pretty styles, 22 inches wide and exceedingly cheap, only 43c.

This Week

A Continuation

Of the great sale of all silk Black Dress Grenadienes at \$1. "Now, you know a good thing when you see it." This quality and style is superior of any \$2.50 Silk Grenadine in Atlanta.

Monday Only.  
Yes, Just Tomorrow.  
We shall offer nine pieces 24-inch Black Dress Silk in Guinets, extra Fafile Francaise, \$1.09. Exactly One Dollar and Nine Cents per yard. This is a "Beauty Bright." The match, if not superior, of any \$2.15 Silk in the city. Just for Tomorrow.This Week  
A Continuation  
Of our great Tokio, Japan and Hong Kong China, Dress Silks. All the newness and beauty of the Orient are presented in these charming Costume Silks. Black grounds, fancy figures, spots, dots, splashes and rings; all new and so very stylish; found in Atlanta only at J. M. High & Co.'s, and sold at \$1 per yard.This Week  
We are Introducing  
40 pieces black all silk Grenadienes, in a new and fancy weave, at \$1.25 per yard. We are the Atlanta agents of a most celebrated make, and our prices are away under the retailers' price.Tomorrow!  
Monday Only!  
64 pieces solid China Silks, in light shades, will be thrown out to a trading public  
At 33c a Yard.  
For Tomorrow Only!This Week  
A Continuation  
Of our immense Silk sale of last week in Colored Failles at \$1, being 23 inches wide, all silk, every shade, and the identical \$1.50 material found elsewhere.Last Week  
At 59 Cents  
Of those 24-inch solid Chinas, which are worth \$1. The last shipment has arrived; we can get no more, neither can you. About 42 pieces at 59c. Pinks, creams, blues, reds, whites, heliotropes, grays.

25c on

J.M. HIGH & CO.  
IMPORTERS.Tomorrow!  
Just for Monday!

10 pieces 24-inch black China Silk will be offered at \$1 per yard. Take a look in other places at the \$1.50 and \$1.75 quality of others, then come to us and match it at \$1 per yard. We present this as a sweeping bargain just for tomorrow.

Dress Goods.

Novel, rich in design, tone and effect; elegant in make and finish—the most wonderful array of stylish wool fabrics ever displayed south. The stock appeals to you now. This week the opportunity is yours to make a selection of those French Novelty Pattern Suits that will not be shown later. You can get the pick of the season this week. Styles exclusive. Positively no duplicates.

25 Novelty Suits, in Polka Dot and Striped Camel's Hair effects, only \$13.50; worth \$18.

100 Novelty Pattern Suits, Stripes, Camel's Hair, Polka Dot, Embroidered and Cheviot effects, at \$15; cannot be equaled for less than \$22.50.

High-class Novelty French Combination Suits at \$27.50; would be cheap at \$35.

Every pattern confined strictly to this house.

For Monday.

20 pieces English Check Camel's Hair Suitings, all wool, 40 inches wide, at 42c; real value 75c; only one dress to a customer.

110 pieces Black and White Check Novelty Suitings, full 45 inches wide, at 59c.

At 49c—All wool Novelty Plaid Suitings, Boucle and Camel's Hair effects; worth 85c.

2 cases, all wool 40-inch English Serges; all the new shades, at 59c, worth 85c.

At 83c—115 pieces French Henriettes; every new shade represented; they are the identical \$1 goods offered by our neighbors.

1 lot Camel's Hair Plaids, newest designs, at 83c; cheap at \$1.

Tomorrow.

1 lot all wool French Challies, at 25c, worth 50c.

100 pieces 40-inch French Beige Mixtures; light, medium and dark grays, splendid value, at only 50c a yard, worth 85c.

At \$1—we offer the prettiest line of Plaid Novelties ever displayed here. Wonderful! See them.

210 pieces Black and White Dress Fabrics, in stripes, plaids, checks, boucle and tufted suitings, all prices 25c to \$2.25 a yard.

Tomorrow Only.

1 lot striped Silk and Wool Mixtures and Solid Gray and Striped Sicilian Dress Goods; worth 85c. yard; we close them on center counter for Monday at 30c yard.

Black Goods.

In this department, as usual, we have everything our own way. Stock most complete; prices always the lowest.

10 pieces Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henrietta; cut from \$1.50 to \$1.75.

48-inch all wool Black French Henrietta, worth \$1.25, at only 98c a yard.

J. M. High &amp; Co.

J.M. HIGH & CO.  
IMPORTERS.Tomorrow!  
Just for Monday!

20 pieces Black Check and Stripe Novelties, at 75c, worth \$1.25.

Full line Black Grenadienes, 75c to \$2.50.

15 pieces Black Mohair Sicilians, worth \$1; to go at 59c.

For Monday.

48-inch all wool, silk finish Black Henrietta, regular \$1 grade; one dress to a customer Monday, at only 75c a yard.

Everything in Black Goods represented; full line Bengaline, Tamise, Crepe Cloth and Henriettes for mourning, just received.

Full line Dress Trimmings, in braids, passementaries and jewel trimmings just opened.

Challies.

2 cases new imported Challies, newest and latest designs, at 65c, worth \$1.

Wash Dress Goods.

3,000 yards Colored Mouseline de Inde; strictly an imported novelty; as pretty as a figured China Silk, at 35c.

100 Novelty Pattern Suits, Stripes, Camel's Hair, Polka Dot, Embroidered and Cheviot effects, at \$15; cannot be equaled for less than \$22.50.

High-class Novelty French Combination Suits at \$27.50; would be cheap at \$35.

Every pattern confined strictly to this house.

Tomorrow.

Center Counter.

5,000 yards Biege Fabrics, medium dark dress shades at only 5c a yard. One pattern to a customer.

29 pieces light-colored Prints, desirable for boys' waists, at only 5c a yard.

25 pieces fast black Henrietta, finish Satines at 25c yard, worth 40c.

2 cases Novelty Dress Gingham, worth 15c, at 10c.

Tomorrow, Monday.

3,000 yds. fine Dress Gingham, worth 12½c, at only 7½c a yard.

2 cases Nameless Bleaching, one yard wide, equal to any 10c goods in the market, for Monday at 8c.

White Goods.

The most superb stock to be found anywhere.

5,000 yards White Plaid Lawns, worth 15c, at 10c.

2 cases White Plaid and Stripe Lawns at 12½c, real value 20c.

3,000 yards Apron Lawns, full 45 inches wide, at 25c, worth 40c.

10,000 yards White Check Nainsooks, loom remnants, for Monday at 5c.

Full line Nainsooks, Dimities, Mull, India Linen, etc., all styles, from 5c to 50c yard.

Handkerchiefs

Tomorrow.

100 dozen Men's Hemstitched Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, slightly damaged by fire and water, at 2c each.

High's \$1 Kid Glove is the best value to be had, really worth \$1.50.

Job lot Umbrellas worth \$1.75 each, for Monday at 75c.

Hosiery.

200 dozen ladies' plain and derby ribbed seamless fast black hose, warranted stainless, 15c.

100 dozen gents' seamless half hose, tans, slates, fast black, gray

J.M. HIGH & CO.  
IMPORTERS.Tomorrow!  
Just for Monday!

1 and brown mixed, three thread heel and toe, 15c.

125 dozen misses' derby ribbed seamless fast black Hose, all sizes, warranted not to crock, 15c.

For Monday.

100 dozen Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Thread Hose, black, with Maco split soles; red, nile, lavender, pink and tan, 35c, worth 65c.

100 dozen ladies' full regular made double heel and toe, balbriggan Hose, 15c.

110 dozen gents' full regular made balbriggan half Hose, double heel and toe, 15c, worth 25c.

125 dozen boys' extra heavy and long fast black bicycle hose, warranted stainless, 25c.

100 dozen ladies' full regular made double heel and toe, balbriggan Hose, 15c.

100 dozen ladies' fancy lisle thread Hose, fast black, onyx dye boot with colored tops, 50c.

100 dozen ladies' fancy cotton Hose, full regular made black boot with colored tops 25c.

150 dozen ladies' light and medium weight onyx dyed, fast black hose 25c.

100 dozen ladies' fancy lisle thread Hose, fast black, onyx dye boot with colored tops, 50c.

100 dozen ladies' fancy cotton Hose, full regular made black boot with colored tops 25c.

150 dozen Gents' superior quality and finish, light and medium-weight unbleached Balbriggan Half Hose 25c, worth 40c.

Tomorrow.

163 pairs fine Bobinet Curtains; full four yards long, at \$2.75 pair.

163 pairs Irish Point Curtains; a leader at \$4.97, worth \$7.50.

25 pairs Raw Silk Curtains at \$6.39; regular \$10 goods.

211 pairs Portieres, chenille dados, at \$2 pair.

148 pairs Chenille Portieres, fine goods, double fringe, at \$5 a pair.

3,000 Curtain Poles, with solid brass trimmings, made and put up at 30c each.

1,500 Natural Walnut, Oak and Cherry Poles and fixtures, at 50c each.

Hall Poles, brass fixtures, at 93c each.

1,000 Sash Curtain Wires at 25c each.

1,500 Solid Brass Poles, for Sash Curtains at 50c a foot.

2 cases Curtain Scrim at 5c a yard.

15 pieces figured Persian Drapery at 10c yard.

50 Beaded Capes at \$1.49 each.

All wool Cloth Capes, at \$1.65, worth \$3.50.

Handsome Braided Cloth Capes, black and colored, at \$2.49 each.

A magnificent stock of Capes from \$5 to \$25.

Full line Lace Capes just received; any price from \$3.87 to \$35.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Jackets. See them, Prices correct.

15 pieces fine Dotted Swiss for curtains, at 20c yard.

New lot figured Russian Drapery at 22½c.

29 pieces tied thread imitation Linen Scrim, at 10c, worth 18c.

At 12½c—20 pieces figured Silkenile for curtains and draperies, worth 35c.

New line Striped Blazers just received; they are special at \$1.67 each.

400 India Striped Gossamers (storm cloaks) at \$1.15, regular worth \$2.25.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J.M. HIGH & CO.  
IMPORTERS.

SECOND FLOOR

BARGAINS!

Ladies' and Misses' Shirt Waists, at 49c each.

Ladies' Black Sateen Shirt Waists, at 50c each.

Ladies' and Misses' fine Percale Shirt Waists, with raised sleeves, at 75c each.

Ladies' and Misses' Madras Cloth Shirt Waists, at \$1.

At 85c—Tailor-made Jerseys; truly worth \$1.50.

Full line Embroidered Cashmere Fichus, \$1.50 to \$10.

New stock Cashmere Shawls, \$1.25 to \$5 each.

Black Cashmere double Shawls at \$5 to \$12.50.

197 pairs taped-edge Lace Curtains at 85c pair.

Huesan Lace Curtains at \$1.98; cost more to import.

163 pairs fine Bobinet Curtains; full four yards long, at \$2.75 pair.

47 pairs Irish Point Curtains; a leader at \$4.97, worth \$7.50.

25 pairs Raw Silk Curtains at \$6.39; regular \$10 goods.

211 pairs Portieres, chenille dados, at \$2 pair.

148 pairs Chenille Portieres, fine goods, double fringe, at \$5 a pair.

3,000 Curtain Poles, with solid brass trimmings, made and put up at 30c

## STRAY STORIES.

RANDOM GOSSIP ABOUT A FEW WELL KNOWN MEN.

A Missing Chapter of History—The Governor's Intimate Friend—An Exasperating Witness—Old and New Anecdotes.

"I don't take much stock in the average century old darkey," said Amos Cummings one evening when he was talking to a crowd of newspaper men. "These hundred year old uncles are as thick as blackberries in Virginia, but their reminiscences are of no value whatever. It was in 1870, I think, that I stopped over at Yorktown to see a negro who had reached the advanced age of 105, and who claimed to be an eye-witness of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Well, I went to work to secure an elaborate story, and took very full notes. The venerable African talked well, and seemed to have a clear recollection of revolutionary events. He had written about a column and a half, when it occurred to me to ask the old man if he saw Cornwallis tender his sword to Washington."

"Sartinly, boss," was the ready answer, "I wuz a hidin' in de fence corner, an' I done seed hit all."

"And what did General Washington do?" I asked.

"Who, G'inral Washington?" was the answer. "De g'inral he grit his teeth, he did, an' he sez, sezee, dat Cornwallis wuz a plumb dam raskil, not wuff the powder shot hit ud take ter kill him."

"What!" I exclaimed.

"Yas sub, he did. An' wid dat de g'inral tek de sword an' wid one lick chopped Cornwallis' head clean off. Yas sub, he done hit, an' I wuz mighty nigh skeerd ter death, I wuz!"



"CHOPPED CORNWALLIS' HEAD CLEAN OFF."

"I put up my pencil in despair," said Cummings, "and gave up the interview. The African imagination is a big thing, and if it is not watched it will down the seeker after truth every time. No, I never try the brother in black, when I am picking up points of history."

"Do you know," remarked Colonel George A. Laird, the other day, "that I always feel interested in a boy who has a definite aim in life. When a young fellow has his eye on a certain object and works in that direction he generally gets there. Twenty years ago a bright youth came to me for a little business advice. He was a clerk in a store, and was saving his money. He told me that he was going to buy real estate as fast as he could, and get an interest in his employer's store."

"Watch," he said, "and see if I don't own a house on Peachtree in ten years." "Now, that is the way for a boy to do. That fellow had an object in view and planned and worked to carry it out."

"What became of the young man?" asked a listener.

"Ahem," responded the colonel, "He went to Texas, and I read in the paper the other day that he had been made marshal of a little town out there at a salary of \$30 a month. He started right, but he didn't pan out."

Governor Northen was just leaving the capitol one day when a little dupe spoke to him. "Say, is the governor in his office?"

"No, sir."

"Oh, I'll bet he is. He may have sent word to you that he was out, but he'll not treat me that way."

"Do you know him?"

"Know him? Know Bill Northen? Well, I should smile. We are very intimate. I spent a month with him last summer—run his campaign for him, and now he wants to see me about an important matter."

"I think you are mistaken, sir."

The speaker's cold stare, and positive tone netted the dupe.

"May I ask your name," he asked haughtily.

"Northen in my name."

"Oh—aw—related to the governor?"

"I am the governor, sir."

"The devil!" exploded the little dupe. And with that he made a break through the vacant door, leaving the governor looking after him with an amused smile on his face.

"Tompey tell the court what you know about this case."

"All right, boss. Yer see Tilly, she wuz a settin', an' er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin' in de do."



TILLY, SHE WAS ER SETTIN'.

"What was she doing in the door?"

"Jest or settin'."

"Well, what happened?"

"Widdy, she wuz er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin'."

"Where?"

"In do do."

"Tell what you know about the case."

"Yas, sub. Tilly wuz er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin'—"

"See here, what has this to do with the fight last Saturday?"

"Nuffin, boss. Dis was las' Christmas, two yeas ago. Dunno nuffin' bout de fight."

"Come down, Pompey."

"But, boss, Tilly wuz er settin', an' er settin', an' er settin'—"

"Come down."

"That's the kind of a witness we have to

deal with sometimes," said Mr. Fulton Colville. "An honest looking negro who pretends to know all about the case and then develops the fact on the stand that he knows nothing at all. You see just such witnesses in the court house every day."

Steve Postell was talking about the small number of tickets given to the Press by some circus.

"Once when I was on a paper here," he said, "I called on the advance agent of a circus, and fixed up a notice for him. Then I gently mentioned the matter of tickets. The agent said he had left fifty at our office. I told him that some of the boys would fail to get any. He opened his trunk, and suggested that I should help myself. I picked up a little package.

"How many are here?" I inquired.

"Fifty."

"I put the package in my overcoat pocket, and pointed to another.

"Are those tickets?" I asked.

"Yes, one hundred in that bunch. For the Lord's sake take them!"

"I saw the fellow was ill-natured and cranky, and I made up my mind to teach him a lesson. So I pocketed the package, and laid my hand on another.

"There are two hundred tickets in that," snarled the agent. "Help yourself."

"I did so, and the agent with a pale and tired look said something about being very busy. I told him good-by very pleasantly, and said out. Well, my three hundred and fifty tickets, with the fifty left at the office, enabled four hundred of the town boys to have a good time. We crowded the tent when the show opened, and applauded everything. The boys talked up the circus so well that the night's performance drew everybody in town, and the concern carried off more money than any circus that had visited Atlanta since the war. It paid for a show to be liberal to the press."

Then he knelt down, and prised the iron lid open with the ax.

"Gold, sure enough—gold and silver that amounted to thousands of dollars! Into the glittering mass he thrust his hand—the hand of a thief!

"A curse upon it!" he cried, "throwing back the coin, and spurning the box with his foot.

"What do I want with a rebel's gold? I'll bury it here."

In the gloom, which was fast deepening into darkness, he dug a grave for the ill-gotten gold and buried it deep. He dared not touch it then—his conscience, his honor, his honesty gained the mastery for the time.

He turned to go, but he had not retreated twenty yards, when his eyes were blinded by a keen flash of light—followed by a deafening peal of thunder. A limb from the oak, where he had hid the treasure, came crashing down. He turned and saw that lightning had struck the tree and ringed a track around it.

"I shall know that tree again," he said, "and remember this scene—this incident, forever!"

And then he passed out of the wood.

Out of the wood and out of Georgia—passed on with Sherman's victorious army, fighting the battles of the union, until peace was declared and victors and vanquished laid down their arms and sought their long-forsaken homes.

But the secret of that treasure, hidden in the Georgia woods, weighed heavily upon the soldier's mind. Nearly two years had passed since he had seen that thunder-blasted tree where he had left a fortune. Had any one discovered it? It was possible. But perhaps they had not. The oak might still be guarding its secret faithfully.

He resolved to return to Georgia. If the gold was there, and the rightful owner could be found, he would return it to him. If no one could prove clear title to it, why—it would be his!

So, with these thoughts he returned to the scenes he remembered so well—returned to find the old house standing, as on the day when his reckless companions forced an entrance and caroused within its walls. In the neighborhood he obtained the information that the house was owned by Colonel Broadwell, a veteran of the Mexican war, a widower, who lived there with his only daughter; that he had also lived there during the war, and was now greatly reduced in circumstances.

He formed the colonel's acquaintance and that of his lovely daughter. More than this he made his abode at the house, for the old colonel took a fancy for him.

He saw that the little family was in straightened circumstances, and believing that he had contributed to their poverty, the thought cut him to the heart. An old man who had, perhaps, known want; a young and lovely girl who had suffered, and through him!

"Colonel," he said, one afternoon, as they sat together in the hall, "did you lose much by the war?"

"Oh," was the languid reply, "I just wanted to see if you would do it."

When he certainly did the next time the enterprising joker had disappeared. He will sooner something interesting if he will call on Mr. Northen or send his address.

WALLACE P. REED.

## THE OAK'S SECRET.

It was when Sherman was "marching through Georgia." A house which seemed, from its outward appearance, to have been closed and barricaded for defense, or deserted altogether, was surrounded by perhaps, a dozen soldiers.

"Get an ax," cried one, "and we'll break in the doors."

He had scarcely ceased speaking, before a dozen blows shivered the panels of the oaken

door.

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## GEORGIA HISTORY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE WRITTEN IT.

A sketch of the Life and Work of Colonel L. W. Avery, of Atlanta, from 1850 to 1881—A Book Full of Interest.

No collection of Georgia historical works is complete without the work by Colonel L. W. Avery.

This covers the period from 1850 to 1881—the entire period when Georgia's greatest men lived and did their greatest work, the kings and king-makers of the old regime; then the war, the ensuing chaos of reconstruction, the final triumph of democracy and the beginning of this era of peace and prosperity.

No other thirty years in the history of the state has furnished so grand a subject matter. No man in the state has had better opportunity for close critical observation of the events of this epoch than Colonel Avery.

It goes without saying, too, that the style, the telling of the story, are interesting. The United States is told all through it; a man of culture, critical and conscientious in tem-

ature.

He is now engaged as an associate editor upon White and Company's "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography"—the largest literary project of the day—that will cost over \$1,000,000. Colonel Avery is preparing the sketches for the states of Georgia and the senate and house of the U. S. congress.

Colonel Avery has prepared a number of pamphlets of various kinds, including industrial reviews of Georgia and its leading cities, a new volume of Alex Stephens, articles for the leading magazines and cyclopedias, etc.

Colonel Avery is also engaged in collecting a library of all the Georgia books that have been published and works by Georgians, and means to have made a bookcase of native Georgia curios.

THE CODE—COLONEL AVERY.

It may be recalled that when Colonel Avery was editor-in-chief of THE CONSTITUTION—those were "reconstruction" days—he determined to hold all men to personal responsibility for attacks in controversy or politics.

It was characteristic, perhaps, less the course resolved upon than the unflinching re-

solute and personal courage with which it was executed.

Colonel Avery was brought up in Savannah, where the code was a matter of education.

Pursuing this course he had four affairs of honor, in redress of wrong he believed to have been done.

The soldier who had faced death so many times on the battlefield fronted his adversaries in the same cool, invincible spirit; and Colonel Avery, in his words, said what he would do and what not once in ten thousand could have done under the circumstances.

He "carried his point" so to speak, as he has always done in matters dependent upon his personal courage and integrity.

It might be proper to add here that Colonel Avery is now a member of the church, and does not believe in or practice such methods.

GLEN WATERS.

THE HERMIT'S CURSE.

Mysterious Malediction Hurled at Parnell's Head.

John Floren, who is a contractor employed in the Joplin, Mo., mines, was in the city yesterday, says the Kansas City Times. Mr. Floren is a recent arrival from Ireland, and his story of the Parnell mines and the hermit's curse will be read with interest at this time, when the name of the great parliamentary leader is under a cloud.

"I was employed in the Parnell mines for about four months before I came to this country. The mines are located on Mr. Parnell's Avondale estate. The name of the railroad station from which the mineral is hauled is Ruthven. It is thirteen miles from Dublin, and as pretty a place as can be found in the old country,"

These mines did not always belong to the Parnell estate. The land centuries ago was in the hands of an old Irish family named Stone, or Stoner, don't remember exactly. The estates in question were many and there were many lawsuits.

The last of the Stones was an old man, who lived in a small hut on the estate of his forefathers. He had never married, and the natives there gave two reasons. One was that he was educated for the priesthood; the other that he was disappointed in love. Both must have been right. I remember to have seen him little more than a boy, and he would individual trot up and down the paths of the Avonmore river on his way to and from the store at Ruthven, where he went only to purchase provisions, when I was a boy.

"One day," so the story goes, "Mr. Parnell and his solicitors came down from Dublin on the afternoon train. Mr. Parnell had just been declared the owner of the land. They say that Mr. Parnell, who is a kindly gentleman at heart, thought that he had better go and see the old man and tell him that he would be welcome to a home on the land as long as he cared to live there. The miser saw them coming and asked what they wanted. At any rate he rushed out to meet them, and when Mr. Parnell started to explain the situation he broke out into the wildest ravings and cursings. I imagine Pat Healy's tongue in the Kilkenny district mightn't have been half as sharp."

Mr. Parnell, the story goes, said that Mr. Parnell was pale and white when he got back to Avondale. No one has ever seen Mr. Parnell pale before or since. Only a few words dropped by the lawyer gave the people there any idea of what had happened.

The miser is said to have told Parnell that the mine would bring him wealth, but that he hardly would prove failures. It was the expectation of reaping a profit from the mines that made Mr. Parnell so anxious to get the land in dispute. He is said to have informed Parnell that he would be imprisoned, that he would be pushed down from power and lastly would be unable to make his living. He cast his wrath upon the great Irish leader, and the hermit disappeared and has never been seen since.

Parnell couldn't have been frightened very badly by the curse after all, for he started his mines on the newly acquired land. The mines have always been a good paying proposition, and may have been a source of expense to Parnell. Then he was imprisoned just as the old man told him. He bids fair to lose his position as leader of the Irish parliamentary party. Whether he will be murdered as a result of his political or private recklessness remains to be seen. Do you believe the story? I don't think that all men dare say a part of it is local tradition grown up around Avondale, but I know the story has a foundation in fact.

I was very sorry to hear anything happened to Parnell, for he was a kind master, and he knew no more about the business of running a mine than the mines fairly informed him. The machinery in the mine was all planned by Mr. Parnell. He also planned the machinery in a sawmill near the mines. The same engine that runs the sawmill runs the mines. Parnell used to be very proud of his Ruthven estate, and often he had visitors from all over Ireland to dine with him there. After dinner he would walk out and inspect the machinery and the mines. It is close to the mines that Moore wrote the "Meeting of the Waters," and the Meeting Bridge is still there.

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## NIGHT SCHOOL

## SCENES AND STUDIES

## SCHOOL MEMORIES RECALLED

By the Great Contrast Between the Then and Now.

## GLIMPSES OF CHILDISH CHARACTER

Which Serve to Indicate What the Men Will Be.

## A PLEASANT HOUR SPENT WITH THE BOYS.

**SCHOOL HOUSES**—the kind you have heard of through the lines of the poet, or perhaps you've attended one in your own time. You remember the little old white one-story building—perhaps it was a log house—buried away off in a clump of piney woods, the quaint old "sweep well" near it, the narrow sandy road with its wheel tracks and a trail of the oxen's cloven feet that twisted and turned in and out among the great, gaunt pines, through whose green, bushy tops the sunlight flittered on the sand and pine needle carpet below.

Perhaps you have not forgotten to this day the queer little schoolroom with its faint odor of hemlock, pine-oak, that could plainly have come from no other source save by the grand old woods without.

Happy, happy days those when you were young and skittish, as a chipmunk. Peradventure you "helped" during harvest time, but the rest of the year you went to school a few months and ran free as a yearling through the woods and fields for the remainder of those blessed days.

You did not rise at 5 or 6 in the morning, till all day in office, store, or factory until your head felt ready to burst and your back seemed broken, then rush off to night school and study until an hour when all country boys had been hours fast-asleep in their big, white beds.

Never went to a night school?

Never saw one? Well now here is a splendid chance for you to see one in operation.



SOME OF THE BOYS.

Any night will do, and any hour after 7 or 10 o'clock, if you will take a turn down the West Alabama street you'll find the school. Can't possibly miss it, for its bright winks out into the dark street like so many eyes. The bustle that characterizes that part of town in daylight has gone fast at this hour, but there is bustle enough there just before school is called.

Up a double flight of stairs that may tire you, and you are received at the doorway by that kind-hearted educator, Major Slaton. He will offer you a chair, for you are tired out, no doubt, but as you sit down in that chair you'll see a poor little fellow far more tired—"tired unto sleep"—with his head thrown down upon his



TIRED OUT.

arms, and these spread out upon his desk—cut out from a hard day's work. The battle to keep awake and to study was short. Nature won.

That big, wholesome chair you are seated in teaches you so quickly the blessing of rest—a chair like the one that stood in the kitchen out at the "old home." One that everybody sat in, because—well, because it was so "kinder easy."

It won't take you long, as you cast your eye down along the line of manly faces, bright eyes and earnest looks, to realize the good the great good—being accomplished by this night school.

You see before you, too, dozens, yes, hundreds who will have no more collections like yours, as they grow to be men. No memories of the grand old woods or sunny, open fields. You may safely wager that half

of them do not know even print their own name.

You could stand in the sand in your bare feet on your way to "drive the cows home," when you were not half as old, big and white-faced as these, and with a switch make every letter from "A" to "Z" in the sand.

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collections like yours, as they grow to be men.

No memories of the grand old woods or sunny,

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of them do not know even print their own name.

You know the old saying "some boys is different." You cannot help but think so if you will watch that group over at the left before the blackboard.

The one in the middle first draws the attention by his great shock of highly-tinted hair, hair ungrained body, big knotty fingers and swelling gait.

He has been before that blackboard five minutes and as yet has not made a mark upon it. As he grows and gets out into the world, he will be much the same way with him.

It is extremely improbable that he will make my mark upon it.

In other words, he's a booby.

There's one kind of a boy, but as "some boys

is different" you'll find right alongside of him another of a different grain.

Little, wiry, active, energetic, with bright snappy black eyes, a mouth formed of thin lips that seem all of a quiver to answer questions or beg for more—more—ever more information—that is the same boy who at home or school keeps everybody in fidgets. Why? Because he cannot keep still. He is always a-movin', if you'll allow the word.

The world is waiting for that boy. When he grows big enough there will be a place for him in it and if it is not big enough to fit him he'll push till it makes it fit.

There on the other side of the "booby" is a short, thick-set little fellow, reaching as high as his hands will go, scrubbing away at the chalk marks upon the blackboard with an

eraser—scrubbing away as if his life depends on it. In fact, he has been doing scarcely anything else. He'd rather do that much manual labor than to get down to "biggers." He'll be that way all his life. A mud-digger—plumber's helper.

About the time you have lost yourself in a reverie as to the future of these young boys you will be brought back with startling suddenness to the fact that "some boys in difference."

Bang! That is about the only way to express the sound that startles you; and you smile as you regain your composure and notice the pivotal moment in which those 200 boys swing round as if on a common center, toward the rear of the room. A sound like that could be produced by nothing so well as a parlor match ground by a boy's heel. A boy's heel had a parlor match form a combination school trick, and as tricks in school are never practiced anywhere near the sacred font, the school swings round—good boy, bad boy and indifferent boy—to gaze toward the cause of confusion.

Of course there is some confusion, some tittering, murmur of approval or dissent. Of course, too, the superintendent is annoyed—he tells the boys he is heartily ashamed, mortified, etc., etc. And of all things, that they should have brought this disgrace upon the school when a visitor was present! Good-hearted soul that he is! He knows all the time that it is just what he might have done—probably did do—when a boy.

The British museum has a better collection of books on every European nation than any library outside the nation itself.

The third largest collection is the Imperial library of St. Petersburg. It was founded by Czar Peter, and has over 1,000,000 volumes.

Germany is the home of large libraries. She has one at Munich, "The Royal Library," which has 1,000,000 volumes besides manuscripts. Berlin has a library of 700,000 volumes and seventy-two public libraries, containing more than 2,000,000 volumes. The universities of Germany are well supplied with books, many of their libraries running up into the hundreds of thousands.

London is poorly supplied with public libraries, and the people are supplied largely from circulating libraries. The chief of these is Mudie's. He often buys 1,000 copies of a popular book to lend out to subscribers.

A peculiarity of the library idea is that it has developed enormously during this century. The library of the British museum in the early part of this century only had about 250,000 volumes.

The same is true of most all the libraries. Some collections, which had been slowly growing for several centuries, began to take on a tremendous growth and doubled, trebled or quadrupled during this century. The growth of great libraries has been coincident with the growth of great cities. As men got together in great masses, they got great masses of books. This is one of the many influences with which the cities have magnetized themselves. There is an attraction for every class, industrial, religious, artistic, literary, scientific and even criminal.

But to get down to our knitting, America has set the world a new pattern in public libraries. As a rule they are libraries of today—useful to work in. We have few of the hoary relics of a bygone civilization, and the boys are drawn up against the wall—a wise precaution—as it allows them a strong support preventing them from sinking when they discover, that when they have spelled a word as it sounds, it should be spelled not as it sounds, and that "English" she is wrote is not "English" as she is spoke."

"Spell 'yacht,'" says Mrs. Johnson.

"Y—o—t," says little Tommy Tucker.

"Next—t," says kindly Mrs. Jones.

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"Boys," interposes the superintendent, who stands at one side listening. "Boys, you had better go to your seats and learn to spell that word properly."

Then he passes on. While Mr. Saltzman teaches his boys the construction of the "spelling book" Major Slaton works awfully hard with two Teutonic scholars, who are ambitious to learn English—bless their innocence—and he begins by putting them through that grand old tongue-twisting sentence beginning, "Theophilus Thistle, the thistle-sifted," etc.; double up and repeat ad libitum.

But we have a whole library on patents, etc., etc., etc., believe, and enough relics of the inventor's craze to people the brains of unknown insects.

A European authority says our libraries are of necessity the more valuable from their youth, being free from the encumbrance of obsolete books. The

same is true of our public libraries, as the public library at Boston, where some years ago they had 400,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of 17,000 a year. The annual appropriation of \$115,000 by the city is supplemented by the income from bequests. The library employs 143 people, and the arrangement is about as near perfect as men can make it.

The Chicago public library is not so large, it owes its origin to sympathy aroused in England by the Chicago fire of 1871. But the greatest endowment of any library in America is the Drewry legacy of over \$2,000,000 left some years ago in the purse of Chicago's Carnegie library, given \$1,000,000 to Pittsburgh for a public library, and the Astor library, established by two generations of that family, has an endowment of over \$1,000,000. The Lenox library is one of the richest in historical works in America. It is in a building which is in a building which cost \$400,000. The collection is now something like 200,000 volumes. It is a library of wide circulation. In 1880, when it had 12,000 volumes, the circulation was 700,000. The Boston public library with 400,000 volumes had a circulation of 1,000,000. This shows a greater proportional circulation for the Cincinnati library.

The Congressional library will no doubt eventually become one of the largest in the world. It has been enriched by the addition of various collections, and from the requirement of the law that a copy of every copyrighted book shall be deposited there, it is a yearly increase of more than 25,000 volumes.

With the libraries of the senate, house of representatives and departments we have a national collection in Washington which compares with the great libraries of the old world. These libraries have a large force to keep the books in order and follow them out. The rule is to require reference to two business men. Upon that any respectable applicant can get books.

It takes vast sums of money to run these libraries. The British museum has running expenses of \$9,000, a printing bill of \$3,000, and a library staff of 100 persons, and \$1,000 for manuscripts each year. The Boston library has an appropriation of \$115,000, besides large amounts from trust funds, and the Cincinnati library spends between \$50,000 and \$100,000. In 1880 it was \$36,000.

There is talk about making the Young Men's Library a branch of the public institution. About such a move there are considerable pros and cons, and a transfer of so valuable a property to the city should not be made unless it becomes very plain that such a course would enlarge its usefulness. That institution, after many years of depression, has fallen into the hands of active and earnest men who have put it on the high road

## THE WORLD'S LIBRARIES

## RAMBLING TALK ON ANCIENT AND MODERN COLLECTIONS.

Cesar the Originator of the Public Library Idea—Libraries Grow Like Cities. Libraries of this Country.

We have a library, like almost every other civilized town. Even Reykjavik, in Iceland, has a library with 30,000 volumes. They had libraries of papyri at the dawn of civilization, and Raameses I was a pioneer book collector. It is no new thing, no mark of special progress, no badge of civilization. They have libraries in China and India. The priests of Buddha were great literary men. It was an old story in the days of Solomon, for he wrote, "Of making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness to the flesh."

The Romans at first were not "literary folk." When Scipio Africanus sacked Carthage he gave away the precious collection of books to the little kings of Africa, reserving only the works on agriculture for home use.

It was Julius Caesar who conceived the idea of public libraries. He was a great man and a democrat, who, like George Washington, refused a king-like crown. But Caesar did not live to see his idea carried out. He was stabbed by a republican named Brutus. Finally Antony, who was an uncompromising democrat, got up and skinned Brutus alive. He was the same man who afterwards went courting in Egypt, where he was for a time engaged to Cleopatra, Caesar's old flame.

The public libraries of Rome were fairly established in the Augustan age, the same in which Horace lived, and wrote poems to Augustus and other gentlemen. It is an interesting coincidence that public libraries and public baths were established about the same time.

Following the idea of the illustrious Caesar, the modern Italians have established public libraries. They might profit by the bath idea. Nearly all their libraries are open to everybody. A few years ago the Italian government claimed that France and Italy had more books in public libraries than any other European nations. Each country had something over 4,000,000 volumes. There were more for the number of people in Italy than in France, but France has the greatest single library in the world. It contains 2,000,000 volumes, and has been accumulating since the time when the Black Prince cut such a cordon on French soil.

The second largest library, and by all odds the best one in the world, is the collection of the British museum. It is remarkably rich in American books, and said to have a better collection of American history than any American library. When Colonel Charles J. Jones set out to write the history of Georgia he went to the British museum to get access to books and documents.

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## THE LIFE STORY

OF SOUTHWEST GEORGIA'S MOST NOTABLE SON.

The Sunny Eighty Years of Hon. Nelson Tift—His Long Career in Albany—Criticizing Senator Brown.

Somewhere down around Albany there is a fountain of youth, of whose waters one citizen has certainly drunk, though he guards the secret well, and in his eightieth year is as sprightly as a boy of twenty.

Nelson Tift, while marching up boldly toward the century line, is young in feeling, in sympathy, and carries about with him none of that dust which weight down the shoulders of age, and repels the suggestions of youth.

In a short interview with Mr. Tift, I had occasion to study the man. A face refined, yet marked by lines of firmness; eyes kindly, but resolute; a forehead upon which the seal of his high purpose is stamped; the head covered by



"WILL ARREST YOU MYSELF, SIR."

luxuriant growth of hair, the very whiteness which illuminates it as an aureole. His figure small, but well knit, and shoulders stalwart in comparison. Mr. Tift's personal appearance is as attractive and handsome. A man of affairs, he is yet charming in social converse; a skillful financier, there is nothing of the Kill-meug about him. His simplicity is as marked as his modesty, and his sympathy is bold enough to embrace all men.

Now in Georgia, perhaps, has had more mediocrities thrust upon him, and the story of his life would be an interesting chapter in the history of the state. Born in Connecticut in 1810, he came to Georgia twenty years later, and in 1836, at the last straggling Indiana making his way out of the wilds of Lake county, Mr. Tift became the owner of land upon which stands the present city of Albany. He at once laid it off for a town, and the militia district organized, and became the first justice of the peace. These were wild days, if the stories which have often lost more in this way in a single year than the amount of tax collected by the state government.

"The government should not collect more revenue than is necessary for its support. Every dollar taken out of circulation to meet the requirements of a protective tariff is at the expense of poor men, and especially farmers. An income tax, graduated so as to be heavier as the income is larger, would be one of the best means of curbing colossal fortunes. The idea that a Vanderbilt, with millions, should pay no more toward sustaining the government than is paid by his coachman, is an absurdity. The coachman has, like his master, to pay the duty on what he wears, but his master's stocks and bonds are non-taxable. Income of \$2,000 a year and over should be taxed. As it is, the wealth of the country is being often lost more in this way in a single year than the amount of tax collected by the state government.

Mr. Tift served three terms in the legislature of Georgia, in 1841, 1847 and 1851. His record was remarkable for its business-like character. Always practical, he took great interest in such legislation as opened up the resources of the state, or improved its credit abroad. He was a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1833 and 1876, and when the war between the states was over, was three times elected to Congress. In connection with this an interesting story is told. It was in 1863 that, agains his own wishes, Mr. Tift was elected to Congress. As he had entered fully into the war of secession, he had to seek a removal of his political disabilities. It so happened that on his way to Washington he reached Atlanta on the day of the celebrated Bush-Archer meeting. Mr. Hill was delivering his terrible speech, as Tift reached the platform, and almost the first sentence he heard was this:

"I would sooner leave to my children the record of a penitentiary convict than have it said that I craved pardon of the federal government."

Mr. Tift went at once to the hall where the convention was in session and asked to be adjourned; the members of his district should meet him for consultation. He had before them the remark uttered by Mr. Hill, and asked for instructions as to whether he should go on to Washington or not. It was decided that he should go, and that on his way to Washington he should be represented by his people who would be, and in the highest path of honor.

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# CUTICURA DAILY

COUS BOY DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body With White Scabs  
Suffering Fearsome Cured  
by Cuticura.

Left hand of our little  
boy had every appearance  
of it, but all to no  
avail. It ran into my eyes, and the physi-  
cian was afraid I would lose my eyesight all  
together. It spread all over my  
head, and my hair fell out  
until I was entirely bald-headed.  
It then broke out on my arms  
and shoulders, until my arms were  
just one sore. It covered my  
entire body, my face, head  
and shoulders being the worst. The  
white scabs fell constantly from  
my head, shoulders and arms,  
the skin would chicken and  
red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if  
scratched. After spending many hundreds of  
dollars, I was pronounced incurable. Heard of  
CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles  
RESOLVENT, I could see a change, and  
after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured,  
and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA  
RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA and one case of  
CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful dis-  
ease from which I had suffered for five years. I  
cannot express with a pen what I suffered before  
using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I  
feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is  
restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

Mrs. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the  
blood of all impurities and poisonous elements,

and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA

SOAP, an exquisite Skin Remedy, externally (to  
clear the skin and scalp) and restore the hair), have  
cured thousands of cases where the shedding of  
scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked,  
bleeding, burning and itching almost beyond endur-  
ance, hair lifeless and all gone, suffering terri-  
ble. What other remedies have made such cure?

Rectly well. No signs of  
the CUTICURA REME-  
dies that they not only  
cure them for all time  
but mothers and chil-  
dremes.

All Time

not gratifying of the  
CUTICURA REME-  
dies that they not only  
cure them for all time  
but mothers and chil-  
dremes.

LOOD SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

Scaly, Itching Skin Disease, Wh-  
enless Suffering, Cured by  
Cuticura Remedies.

Scaly, Itching Skin Disease, Wh-

enless Suffering, Cured by  
Cuticura Remedies.

I had known of the CUTICURA REME-

ties twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me

\$200 and an immense amount of suffering. My

disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent.

It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nail.

The scales would drop off at all times, and all the time I suffered.

It was useless and without relief.

At last I found a doctor who would not

tempt me to have this disease

again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of

what some of the doctors said.

It was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc.

They cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much.

They have made my skin as clear and free from

scales as a baby's. All I used of them was a

worth. If you had been here and said you would

have cured me for \$200, you would have

had the money. I looked like the picture (page 47) in your book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases," but now I am as clear as an

egg-skin. I have a strong force of habit I must overcome over my arms and legs to scratch one

in a while, but no purpose. I am all well.

Scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be

kind of second nature to me. I thank you

thousand times.

DENNIS DOWING, Vt.

John Thiel,  
902 Street, New York.

Why Suffer One Moment

For torturing and disfiguring skin disease

when a single application of the CUTICURA REME-

DIES will afford instant relief, and point to

speedy, permanent and economical cure, while

the best physicians and all other remedies fail?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, the great

Skin Cure, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite

Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 25c.; CUTICURA

SOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, \$1.

Proprietor, CUTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

SCALP

IS A GUARANTEED SPECIE

FOR

Hysteria, Nervous Con-

ditions, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by

excessive use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Senility, Old Age, Loss of Power in the Nerves, temporary Losses and Spasmodic fits.

Each box contains 100 tablets.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by a

receipt, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if it does not effect a cure.

GUARANTEED

S' PHARMACY, Sole Agents,

Marietta and Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 327.

City Bank, Atlanta Constitution, Commercial Agencies.

Letters mailed free.

ASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

well adapted to children that

superior to any prescription

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The CUTICURA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N.Y.

Cutter's Soothing Syrup for Chil-

ren Twisting roots the child and comforts the mother

without injurious medication.

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**DON'T** read this  
and then  
FORGET IT!  
Paste it in a conspicuous  
place. In your memory is the best  
place. Remember that we sell  
**DIAMONDS**  
and give you the largest assortment  
in the South to select from.  
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

USE—

**Hickey's Magic Hairline**

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on the scalp by an expert. Nos. 212, 214 and 216, St. Augustus, Ga.

**PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES**  
TRADE MARK  
Quality First and Always.

We have unexcelled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses plain or compound.  
**PAULEKNER, KILLIAN & MOORE,**  
Scientific Opticians,  
58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

J.C. HENDRIX, LAWRENCE HARRISON.

Central Whitehead street store at a larger size than ever. 25 lots, all level, on good streets in West End, on easy terms.

A nice block near Ponce de Leon Springs, which is now the best electric railroad. Nothing like it in Atlanta. The best lot on Peachtree street, large and prettily shaded.

We have a party of persons on our list who desire to put in Atlanta real estate if we can find them.

If you have a general or local stock of property call and let us help you.

The gen. of Ponce de Leon avenue, large, and lays perfect, at a bargain for a few days.

Large lots in the new Boulevard, reasonable, for one week only.

20x230, westside Boulevard..... \$5,299

60x230, Jackson..... 2,500

60x230, Jackson..... 2,500

60x230, Smith street, with new 5x-h..... 2,500

60x150, Highland avenue near Boulevard..... 2,500

60x150, Georgia Avenue, Georgia Avenue..... 2,500

100x127, West Pine near Spring..... 3,000

100x200, West Peachtree street..... 10,000

100x200, Peachtree street..... 10,000

20x230, Washington street..... 2,500

20x230, Highland avenue between Jackson and Boulevard..... 2,500

100x200, Peachtree, North avenue and Jackson street..... 10,000

4 acres near Fraser street school; cheap..... 12,500

4 acres Capital avenue..... 12,500

60x150, Franklin..... 1,400

60x145, Formwalt and Glenn..... 1,400

100x175, Washington street, corner..... 4,100

100x150, Peachtree street, corner..... 3,000

27x150, Decatur..... 1,000

40x150, Fortress avenue..... 600

J.C. HENDRIX & CO.  
Feb-15-dm.

GEORGE WARE JNO. S. OWENS  
WARE & OWENS,  
REAL ESTATE,  
41 S. Broad Street, Cor. Alabama.

\$4,500—Boulevard lot 66 feet front; nearly opposite Judge Dr. Jenkins.

\$600—Boulevard lot, 60x150, to alley. Nothing prettier on the street.

\$1,000—Decatur st. lot, 37x140. Worth \$500 per foot.

\$1,500—W. Fair, good 4-r-h and lot, 41x200, to a 50-foot road; \$40 cash, bal. 1, 2 and years.

\$1,500—W. Fair st., 3-r-h. Lot and terms same as above.

\$5,000—27x150, Ira st., near in. \$2,500 profit here in 3 months.

\$1,500—W. Fair, 50x150, to lot, 50x150.

\$8,000—Walnut st. lot, 60x145. Level and pretty.

\$8,000 cash and \$25 per month, splendid 4-r-h, John R. AVE., 60x150.

Washington Heights lot cheaper than it will ever be again.

Central Peters st. lot, 39x100, with 4-r-h; only \$3,500.

Why pay rent when you can buy a good 3-r-h near 10th and Peachtree, 5-r-h; terms easy.

\$1,500—Grandview, 5-r-h; terms easy.

\$2,000—W. Mitchell, 4-r-h, 50x100; terms easy.

Plum st., 4-r-h, cheap and easy terms.

\$8,000—Peachtree, building well offer the choicest lots on Jackson street.

\$3,500—Fowler st., 23x100; cheap and easy terms.

Central Loy st., 50x150, side and rear available.

We can sell you a place on any street in the city, vacant or improved. Call and let us show you around.

WARE & OWENS.

BROWN & WATSON,  
14 E. ALABAMA ST.

The market has opened and the spring rush has commenced. Call early if you wish to avoid paying higher prices. Below are a few of our choice pieces:

\$7,000—10x10, Mitchell street well improved;

very choice and expensive.

\$7,000—8x8—W. H. Street; opposite Westview cemetery.

\$1,500 per lot, 4x8, across on Simpson street;

street railroad will be running through West Atlanta, on Walnut and Simpson streets the end of summer.

\$6,000—5 handsom lots, near Peachtree street, on Juniper and Bowden streets.

\$8,000—1/2 acres on Simpson street, at two-mile post.

\$550 acre for five acres, W. Hunter street, two miles from Peachtree.

\$500 acre for 20 acres inside of new belt railroad.

\$8,500—Choice corner on N. Forsyth street; a bargain.

Fine residence lots in parts of the city. We have many lots vacant and improved in all parts of the city, and available in all directions. If you don't find what you want on our list call at once and we will get it for you.

BROWN & WATSON,  
14 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

W. A. OSBORN G. S. BREWSTER M. C. STONE

**W.A. OSBORN & CO.**

Real Estate and Loans, 12 S. Pryor Street, 4,000—7-r-h, all outhouses, together with a fine dairy house, attachment, and ten acres land, ten milk cows; this is a big bargain; 3 miles out to town, 100x150, to lot, 100x150; 100x150, close to the new town, Chattohoochee; just across the river; a bargain.

\$1,500—5 acres, 100x150, miles out on Mayson and Turner's.

\$600—3 miles out; close to West End, on new electric line.

\$2,500—7-r-h, on Ponce de Leon, near Jackson street, 100x150; cheap at price.

\$25 per acre on 105 acres on Peachtree road; come and see this.

\$15,000—28x200, corner Jackson st., a dairy, 200x150, 7-r-h, Houston; close in.

For bargains call on W. A. Osborn & Co.

100x150, 7-r-h, on Houston; close in.

For bargains call on W. A. Osborn & Co.

**RIDING ON WIRES.**

**THE SUSPENDED CABLE RAILROAD  
SEEMS TO BE ASSURED.**

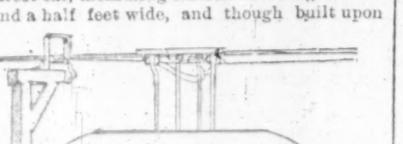
The Car as It Is—A Description of the Way  
It Works—The Company and  
Its Patents.

Is it possible that the thing is practicable? Every other person who has read the newspaper accounts of the workings of suspended cable railway has asked that question.

The cut given herewith will probably give a better idea of the workings of the car than any description can give; but Mr. Sam Goode, who is one of the heavy stockholders of the company, has many interesting things to say about the car and the way it is operated.

The patentee is, as you know, Mr. Alexander P. Neils, said Mr. Goode. Mr. Charles P. Turner, an expert engineer, is associated with us and he has been busy with Mr. Neils in perfecting the invention. We are compelled, under the terms of our charter, to begin work on the proposed line within sixty days from the granting of the charter and the line shall be in operation within six months from the beginning of the work.

"The cars are about the size of the average street car, measuring sixteen feet long and six and a half feet wide, and though built upon



the same line of construction, are much lighter, while equally as strong. They are double-enders and may be operated from either platform. Firmly fixed in the body are the suspension bars which hold the weight of the car in transit. At the end of these bars are large, strong grooved wheels which fit over the track, as the stationary cable is tensioned. Operating above and below between these trolley is the grip bar itself, as it tightens or releases, another cable known as the tractive "cable gives the car its speed or stops it altogether. The same adjustment by a peculiar automatic arrangement sets a brake upon the trolley or releases it, opens the car doors at either end and lowers the steps, that the passengers may enter or alight.

When the cable lines, and standing high above them, so that they insure an average height of twelve feet from the cables to the ground, are the supporting posts, every one of which is tested to withstand the strain of six times more than the bridge will ever demand.

We have a party of persons on our list who desire to put in Atlanta real estate if we can find them.

If you have a general or local stock of property call and let us help you.

The gen. of Ponce de Leon avenue, large, and lays perfect, at a bargain for a few days.

Large lots in the new Boulevard, reasonable, for one week only.

20x230, westside Boulevard..... \$5,299

60x230, Jackson..... 2,500

60x230, Smith street, with new 5x-h..... 2,500

60x150, Highland avenue near Boulevard..... 2,500

60x150, Georgia Avenue, Georgia Avenue..... 2,500

100x127, West Pine near Spring..... 3,000

100x200, West Peachtree street..... 10,000

100x200, Peachtree street..... 10,000

20x230, Washington street..... 2,500

20x230, Highland avenue between Jackson and Boulevard..... 2,500

100x200, Peachtree, North avenue and Jackson street..... 10,000

4 acres near Fraser street school; cheap..... 12,500

4 acres Capital avenue..... 12,500

60x150, Franklin..... 1,400

60x145, Formwalt and Glenn..... 1,400

100x175, Washington street, corner..... 4,100

100x150, Peachtree street, corner..... 3,000

27x150, Decatur..... 1,000

40x150, Fortress avenue..... 600

J.C. HENDRIX & CO.  
Feb-15-dm.

GEORGE WARE JNO. S. OWENS  
WARE & OWENS,  
REAL ESTATE,  
41 S. Broad Street, Cor. Alabama.

\$4,500—Boulevard lot 66 feet front; nearly opposite Judge Dr. Jenkins.

\$600—Boulevard lot, 60x150, to alley. Nothing prettier on the street.

\$1,000—Decatur st. lot, 37x140. Worth \$500 per foot.

\$1,500—W. Fair, good 4-r-h and lot, 41x200, to a 50-foot road; \$40 cash, bal. 1, 2 and years.

\$1,500—W. Fair st., 3-r-h. Lot and terms same as above.

\$5,000—27x150, Ira st., near in. \$2,500 profit here in 3 months.

\$1,500—W. Fair, 50x150, to lot, 50x150.

\$8,000—Walnut st. lot, 60x145. Level and pretty.

\$8,000 cash and \$25 per month, splendid 4-r-h, John R. AVE., 60x150.

Washington Heights lot cheaper than it will ever be again.

Central Peters st. lot, 39x100, with 4-r-h; only \$3,500.

Why pay rent when you can buy a good 3-r-h near 10th and Peachtree, 5-r-h; terms easy.

\$1,500—Grandview, 5-r-h; terms easy.

\$2,000—W. Mitchell, 4-r-h, 50x100; terms easy.

Plum st., 4-r-h, cheap and easy terms.

\$8,000—Peachtree, building well offer the choicest lots on Jackson street.

&lt;p

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Entels.

WE HANDLE LATHS,

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Atlanta, Ga.

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AND C. E. R.

COMP'N

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N PIPE,

ss Goods.

. All sizes in Stock.

GIA.

VOL. XXII.

CAUGHT BY CRISP,  
AND THREE REPUBLICANS ARE THE  
MOURNERS.

CLEVER LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY.

Reed's Game, to Turn Out Three More Demos-  
crats, in Order to Give as Many Repub-  
licans \$10,000 Each, Defeated.WASHINGTON, February 28.—[Special.]—Tom Reed's triple-plated resolution to seat three more republican contestants was knocked into a cocked hat today before it really mate-  
rialized.

Judge Crisp did the work.

And it was a great victory, because it was the first time Tom Reed and his republican pirates have actually been ousted since the very first congress met.

It was the third time they have been balked, and overthrown.

The matter came about in this way.

When the house met, its first action was to adjourn a conference of the senate on the postal subsidy bill, which passed last night. Then Joe Cannon asked unanimous consent that the issue non-concur in the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The next move on the programme of the republicans was to call up the contested election cases, and seat the three republicans before the day expired.

Judge Crisp knew this, and he had been laying low to spring the trap before this could be done. Cannon's request was just what he wanted. He immediately raised a point of order against such proceedings, and in a short speech gave notice that he did not intend that the republicans should rush the appropriation bills through in order that they might get time to perpetrate the outrages upon the democrats which they had in contemplation.

Of course Joe Cannon raised a howl, but it did no good. Crisp simply gave him to understand that, unless he had assurances that the existing mill would not again be put in operation, the democrats would force an extra session. Many republicans went to the Georgian's seat, and begged him to desist, but he would not, unless they would agree not to turn out any more democrats.

Judge Crisp held the key to the situation, and he carried his point.

Thirty republicans, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, gave their word that they would vote again the consideration of election cases should they be called up. They were not willing to endanger the necessary public business, simply to give three republicans \$10,000 each, to which they were not entitled.

With this understanding, Judge Crisp removed the brakes and legislation went on. It was a bitter pill for Rowell, Reed and Cannon to swallow, but it was either that or an extra session, and they accepted the pill.

Death of Senator Hearst.

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Absolute quiet and rest was strictly enjoyed and his official duties were lightened as much as possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was almost constantly in attendance upon him since his case was hopeless again, Dr. Ward was almost constantly in attendance upon him since he returned from New York, and during the last few weeks he has been assisted in his treatment by Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of this city. There was a change for the worse in the senator's condition a day or two since, and he grew weaker and weaker until about 7 o'clock this evening, when he passed into a state of coma from which he did not arise. He will be buried in San Francisco.

Georgia Appointments.

John Nichols and Homer Guerry, of Georgia, clerks in the war department, were promoted today to \$1,200 positions.

Two Georgia postmasters were appointed today—J. M. Fowler, at Clarkesboro, Jackson county, and C. R. Clemons, at The Glades, Hall county.

Congressman-elect Johnstone and Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, are here.

E. W. B.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, February 28.—Futures opened on one point decline on year and amounted to six points closing day, and declined five to six points on new crop and one to three points on other months from yesterday's closing prices. The market was again slightly depressed for this crop. Liverpool was weak and receipts at the ports were large. The visible supply also showed in amount exceeds over last year, but the next crop continues after the present position. Buyers will get a better contract after the 1st of September, and it is believed that the high price of sugar will cause a decreased acreage to be planted for the coming season. Spot cotton was dull.

Dined by Governor Russell.

Boston, February 28.—General Flitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, Colonel R. C. Cattell, M. Martin, and L. G. Shiefford, of Virginia, were the guests of Governor Russell at a dinner at the Algonquin last evening. The occasion was entirely informal. Dr. Charles Rodman, Mayor Matthews, Hon. George Fred Williams, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Henry C. Bowen, General George Washington Dalton, Hon. J. O. Witherell, Colonel J. W. Governor, Professor N. S. Shaler and Mr. S. Bowles.

Movement of Species.

New York, February 28.—Exports of species from the port of New York last week amounted to \$1,491,290, of which \$927,000 was in gold and \$66,360 in silver. Of the total exports \$603,500 in gold and \$517,440 in silver went to Europe, \$294,360 in gold and \$46,800 in silver went to South America. Exports of species during the month amounted to \$1,491,290, of which \$1,42,104 was in gold and \$6,205 in silver.

Died of Their Injuries.

Newark, N. J., February 28.—Two more of the men injured in the night's shooting at Earl's Tavern, a helper on the Lehigh Avenue, and James Ryan, Leigh Valley engineer died today. A strict investigation will be made as to the cause of the accident. A jury of business men has been sworn by the coroner.

He Had Been Accidentally Drowned.

Union, S. C., February 28.—[Special.]—The body of a man who was accidentally drowned in the river yesterday, about fifteen miles from this place. After an investigation it proved to be the body of Jake Bonado, who has been missing since January 10th. A trial justice was notified and an inquest was held over the dead body. The verdict was "drowned accidentally."

The Tracks Are Clear.

New York, February 28.—The New York and Hudson river railway was cleared of ice and wreckage from the flood sufficiently to allow trains to run, and direct communication with Albany has been resumed. The weather is cold and the water is falling rapidly.

Another Fruitable Ballot.

Springfield, Ill., February 28.—Only a few members were present at the joint meeting today. One ballot for United States senator resulted as follows: Palmer, 6; Webster, 3; Gandy, 1.

A. Material Declared.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—A material was declared in the A. J. Jackson trial, owing to the sickness of a juror.

KILLED HIS BROTHER  
While Attempting to Rescue Him from  
Arrest.

NASHVILLE, February 28.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Temple, Miss., yesterday. A negro, armed and stealing a bale of cotton, was told by Milton Smith and J. G. Smith, brothers, that they would kill him if he implicated them.

The trial was set for yesterday, and the Smith brothers rode off. Drift Drake, fearing they would leave the country, organized a posse to arrest them, but before the posse started the Smiths returned.

Drake ordered Milton Smith to surrender, when both the Smiths drew guns and began firing.

Milton Smith drew a man who had his hand on his brother's shoulder, but missed and shot the brother through the eye, killing him instantly.

Milton Smith was then shot from his horse by the posse and cannot recover. He received a number of balls and died back at the posse after falling to the ground.

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T. C. F. H. I. G.

## GRAND OPENING SALE OF ALL GRADES OF FURNITURE

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, MARCH 2D.

## OVER FIFTY CARLOADS OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE

Dining-room, Parlor and Bedroom Suites in all the handsome finishes and latest designs.

Come and see these goods, and you will be convinced that nothing to equal them can be shown in Atlanta. I believe I can show more Furniture than all other dealers combined, and parties wishing to buy will surely save money by calling and getting my prices and terms. I can show

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SUITES, RANGING FROM \$10 TO \$1,000

I have the best \$50, \$25 and \$35 suite in America; solid oak. I have the best \$25, \$50 and \$75 Parlor Suite in the south. Compare these goods with the cheapest you can find in the market.

## NOW READ THIS:

\$450 Suites, for bedroom, \$300. \$350 Suites, for bedroom, \$200. \$250 Suites, for bedroom, \$150. \$200 Suites, for bedroom, \$125. \$150 Suites for \$100. These goods are worth the first price quoted. Bring this ad with you. 20 very elegant glass-door Wardrobes very cheap; new designs. 30 handsome Bookcases and Desks. 60 very handsome Hat Racks. All new and nobby. No old stock. 30 very handsome Mantel Glasses, in oak and solid mahogany. 6 elegant Gold Pier Glasses. 30 pieces beautiful French gold goods, Cabinets, Chairs, Tables, Rockers and Divans.

## Come and See This Rare Collection, You Cannot See It Anywhere Else.

30 beautiful Cheval Suites, only \$25. 2 carloads Hotel Furniture just opened. I have 50 very elegant Dining-room Suites, in Irish Bay Oak, ranging from \$150 to \$400, that I will discount 25 per cent; or I will sell you a neat Oak Dining-room Suite, sideboard, chairs and table, for \$25; match it in America if you can. I can furnish a cottage for a palace from the stock on hand, and give it at more reasonable prices than any other dealer in Atlanta. Parties wishing to furnish their homes handsomely can now do so at far less prices and with finer furniture than ever before in the history of the furniture trade of Atlanta, for this stock must be sold. My floors contain \$100,000 worth of furniture. This first week of March will be a red-letter week in my business, for I intend to make it

## THE BIGGEST FURNITURE BARGAIN WEEK EVER KNOWN IN ATLANTA!

Parties all over Georgia, and elsewhere, can save money by attending this sale. 300 elegant Parlor and Dining-room Suites, in mahogany, English oak and cherry, with over 500 fancy Chairs, Sofas and Divans, and fancy Pedestals and Tables, 500 Shakespeare Tables, worth \$3, only \$1.50.

JUST HALF PRICE---100 solid Oak Suites, \$25, worth \$40; 20 standing and roll-top Desks; 10 Office Tables; 500 perforated seat Chairs, only 50c. worth 75c; 100 Extension Tables. \$10,000 worth new style Black Walnut Furniture, just opened. Walnut is rapidly coming into favor again, and I am a little in advance of my competitors, and can show a full line of this beautiful wood.

TO DEALERS ONLY---1,000 cotton-top Mattresses, \$1.50 each; 1,000 Bed Springs, \$1.25 each; 300 dozen Chairs, \$4 per dozen; 25 dozen Cribs, \$12.50 per dozen; 100 Bureaux, \$5 each.

Now, in conclusion, I only have this to say: This stock is on my floors ready for use. A finer one is not in the south. I mean just what I say, and I intend to sell it. If you are a buyer, or will be in the near future, it will pay you to look these goods over and compare prices, which will be a revelation. 100 pieces of beautiful Leather Sofas, Chairs and Lounges of Turkish designs in light tan colors. 60 sets Leather Dining Chairs, very cheap. 100 sets Colonial Wood-seat Chairs. 25 Folding Lounges. Every article on my floors embraced in this sale. No trouble to show, and prices good.

## PEYTON H. SNOOK.

## THE BOGUS CLAIMS

HELD BY NUMEROUS MEN TO GEORGIA LANDS.

Some Landgrabbing of the Last Century Casts Its Shadow Upon the Titles of the Present Holders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.---[Special.]---The 50,000 people in Emanuel, Bryan, Tattnall, Montgomery and other counties of Georgia near this city are continually worried over claims laid to the land upon which they live, and on which their fathers and grandfathers abored, loved, married and died. The claims have never resulted in any legal contests; no one has been dispossessed of the old homestead or the property acquired more recently by purchase; titles are still made and will continue to be made; no evictions are ever expected to be attempted, and yet there is always a little tinge of doubt as to what the future may bring forth, that sometimes seems to tend to prevent outside parties from investing money or permanently locating here. While no one professes to take any stock in the assertions of those who hold that the country belongs to them, the idea that one day these fears might perhaps materialize into something tangible, serves to slightly retard the development and progress of that action.

This has all grown out of the liberal method which Georgia lands were distributed immediately after the revolution. Some of the random grabs known in the history of America then took place, and the memory of them as come down to curse the people in the closing years of this century, and perhaps their descendants for generations to come. A hundred years ago the state was very sparsely settled. Vast tracts of lands were in a condition of primeval wildness, and were literally waste. To open these up and induce people to settle on them was the greatest work the new government of the commonwealth had before it.

To effect this purpose it adopted a most liberal policy. Any one who wanted 1,000 acres could have them for the asking. This led to abuse of a most serious character. The names of fictitious parties were sometimes used, and in this way an enormous acreage was obtained. At other times bona fide parties permitted the use of their names for a pecuniary consideration. Surveys for 1,000 acres were also occasionally made, but when brought to the real test they are valueless, as are considered so in this section of the country.

This is a sample of the letters received:

Mr. Treasurer, Montgomery County, Georgia: Dear Sir: I write to you for information in regard to taxes on lands in your county described in my letter to you, No. 1,000,000, being a portion of a grant by the governor of Georgia to Francis Tennell, recorded in the office of the secretary of state in book 33, page 719, dated Dec. 30, 1800.

The grant was sold and re-sold and at last the purchasers began to worry the actual owners a little. It did them no good. The claimants were probably sincere in the belief that the land was justly theirs. Like northern purchasers of today, they had been duped into paying a pretty good sum for a claim that would not hold in the court of law.

They were let know that the Georgia supreme court would decide that their claims had long since been invalidated, one of them remarked: "Well, how about the United States supreme court?"

The implied threat has never been acted on, from the simple fact that they are in no position to locate the boundaries, or otherwise establish a ground for suit, or the recovery of the land.

One peculiar fact connected with this Carnegie is the fraud that has been perpetrated on the records of Emanuel.

The entries on the probates of deeds show the name of a fictitious clerk named Hicks. No such party ever lived there, let alone a clerk.

In this way some parties pretending to own the land were enabled to present to guide prospective purchasers what appeared to be a clear title all the way down.

They sold considerable land on paper then,

just as they have started doing again now, at 25 or 50 cents an acre. Some of the con-

tractors are still in existence, and there

are some who are considered so in this section of the country.

The survey for this Tennell grant was made

not long after the first settling of that section of the state, somewhere not far from the beginning of the Limestone creek, in Tattnall

county, which runs into the Oconee river about two miles from Mount Vernon, then down the Oconee to the junction of the Oconee and Altamaha rivers, thence up the Oconee

the mouth of Pendleton creek in Tattnall

county, covering several hundred thousand acres of land.

There are several other similar claims in

the Oconee, between 200 and 100,000 people are interested in everything that affects them. The passage of

century has pretty well obliterated all the marks by which the limits of the tracts were

originally defined, and there is one living

who either can or would give any of the claimants reliable information in this respect.

If any of them could even by legal process

get his right to the property involved, he would

never be able to take peaceful possession of it.

Law or no law, the present occupants

would defend their homes with their lives.

And one who knows them well said to THE CONSTITUTION correspondent: "The men are

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country is surrounded them while a woman took

away their compass and other instruments, and gave them to understand that the best thing to do was to get out. They left at once."

Primrose subsequently sold his claim.

The purchaser resold it, and since then it has prob-

ably been sold again, but continually.

For many years the holders appear to have been all rascals. Hon. William Clifton and other

reliable men who have been over the entire state called Tennell or Primrose survey, say that no

one will know the number of people who have

been cheated in the last quarter of a century through its instrumentality.

They came and made a hasty survey. Then

they were seized with an unutterable longing

for the possession thereof. But they have never

secured it. And they never will. They could

not, in the first place, establish the lines of a

boundary through its instrumentality.

Whosoever one goes into that section may

ejection filed by any one laying claim to the land, vests the title in the occupant. These facts are known to all, yet hundreds and thousands of persons of nervous temperament worry themselves needlessly over the possibility of legal attempts to vest them on the part of alien land sharks.

Letters are constantly being received by county officials, lawyers and private citizens from parties in the north and west who have been duped into buying lands already in the possession of persons whom the law will sustain in their claim to ownership. Others write for information about lands that have been offered them for sale. Some lawyers, who formerly charged for their advice, and who would sit down and write a long explanation of the entire status of affairs, have grown tired of the business and now generally return the letters, merely writing across the face of each: "You have been taken in by land sharks," or words to that effect. They say that the victims of the unscrupulous swindlers are to blame for not making preliminary investigations before investing.

Hon. Alfred Herrington, of Swainsboro, recently received a communication from a New York attorney, a client of whose had transferred her home in that city in consideration of 1,000 acres or more in Emanuel county. She desired to settle on it and wanted information. It was a hard thing to dislodge her, but there was no alternative. She had been victimized by parties claiming to own about one-third of the county under some grant dating around revolutionary days.

In each of the many similar instances the parties have been advised to prosecute the men who are hawking bogus titles all over the country.

This is a sample of the letters received:

Mr. Treasurer, Montgomery County, Georgia: Dear Sir: I write to you for information in regard to taxes on lands in your county described in my letter to you, No. 1,000,000, being a portion of a grant by the governor of Georgia to Francis Tennell, recorded in the office of the secretary of state in book 33, page 719, dated Dec. 30, 1800.

The grant was sold and re-sold and at last the purchasers began to worry the actual owners a little. It did them no good. The claimants were probably sincere in the belief that the land was justly theirs. Like northern

purchasers of today, they had been duped into

paying a pretty good sum for a claim that

would not hold in the court of law.

They were let know that the Georgia supreme court would decide that their claims had long since been invalidated, one of them remarked: "Well, how about the United States supreme court?"

The implied threat has never been acted on, from the simple fact that they are in no position to locate the boundaries, or otherwise establish a ground for suit, or the recovery of the land.

One peculiar fact connected with this Carnegie

is the fraud that has been perpetrated on the records of Emanuel.

The entries on the probates of deeds show the name of a fictitious

clerk named Hicks. No such party ever

lived there, let alone a clerk.

In this way some parties pretending to own

the land were enabled to present to guide

prospective purchasers what appeared to be a clear title all the way down.

They sold considerable land on paper then,

just as they have started doing again now, at 25 or 50 cents an acre. Some of the con-

tractors are still in existence, and there

are some who are considered so in this section of the country.

The survey for this Tennell grant was made

not long after the first settling of that section of the state, somewhere not far from the beginning of the Limestone creek, in Tattnall

county, which runs into the Oconee river about two miles from Mount Vernon, then down the Oconee to the junction of the Oconee and Altamaha rivers, thence up the Oconee

the mouth of Pendleton creek in Tattnall

county, covering several hundred thousand acres of land.

There are several other similar claims in

the Oconee, between 200 and 100,000 people are interested in everything that affects them. The passage of

century has pretty well obliterated all the marks by which the limits of the tracts were

originally defined, and there is one living

who either can or would give any of the claimants reliable information in this respect.

If any of them could even by legal process

get his right to the property involved, he would

never be able to take peaceful possession of it.

Law or no law, the present occupants

would defend their homes with their lives.

And one who knows them well said to THE CONSTITUTION correspondent: "The men are

nowhere to be found, and the rest of the

country is surrounded them while a woman took

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## CONSCIOUS FRUIT AND PIERCING FROST.

THE FIRST WE WILL HAVE  
the Second Was Not Too  
Severe.

FROM THE GREAT FRUIT CENTERS  
Come Expressions of Hope for a  
Big Crop.

There is some diversity of opinion as to the effect of the late frost on the fruit crop.

Fruit Fort Valley, Thomasville, Augusta, Griffin, Albany and other fruit centers, THE CONSTITUTION has sought some indication of future by interviews with well-known growers, and the result follows:

While the opinion is expressed that a very severe frost would kill the crop, the damage depends upon the forwardness of the budding. As the weather was cold during January, budding was belated. This, added to the fact that the failure of the crop last

year was due to a frost on the fruit crop.

Fruit Fort Valley, Thomasville, Augusta, Griffin, Albany and other fruit centers, THE CONSTITUTION has sought some indication of future by interviews with well-known growers, and the result follows:

The cold snap necessarily makes the fruiters apprehensive that the bright outlook may turn dark. The question will do no damage at this time but a hard frost will bring a havoc.

If, when the blossoms have dropped from the trees, and the tiny peach begins to show itself, a frost should come, the ends of the peach

would be nipped and the fruit ruined.

### WILL NOT DAMAGE THE CROP.

ALBANY, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The recent cold snap made the fruit growers in this section somewhat alarmed as to the prospects of the crop.

Some think, however, that even with a freeze the young fruit will be but little damaged. THE CONSTITUTION interviewed a few of the leading growers with the result:

"Said Mr. J. R. Forrester: 'I do not think the present cold wave will do the crop any damage. Even if a few of the more forward of the fruits are killed it will not affect the crop; but instead will make it of better quality. It has not advanced enough to be injured. The melons are all in full bloom. The melons are none of them up. I think the fruit prospects a good one.'"

Mr. W. O. Tift, of Tifton, was in the city on a business trip, and he remarked to the reporter: "I think the fruit outlook is very promising. I will plant 100 acres in melons, and have 100 acres in peaches, 100 acres in yellow grapes. The pear trees are in full blossom, and the prospect for them is very fair. This year I expect to forward 1,000 crates. I think this is the finest portion of the country for fruit raising."

Colonel Nelson Tift says: "I think if we have a freeze that the fruit crop will be seriously injured; otherwise the prospects are excellent."

### THE PROSPECTS NEVER BETTER.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The prospects for a fine fruit crop this coming season were never better, or at least that is the cheerful opinion expressed by a number of fruit growers who were interviewed on the subject by our correspondents.

Pears, peaches and melons constitute the most important fruits grown in this section. Comparatively no apple are found. A few years ago strawberries were shipped from Thomasville in large quantities, and one gentleman had ten acres that brought him a clear profit of \$5,200 above his cost of production. The price of the delicious fruit, but a remarkable cold season greatly injured the plants, and now they are grown in much less quantities. There was a dearth of peaches in this county as well as many others last year, but the yield promises to be abundant this season.

Pears are in odds, the most important fruit of this section. They are to be seen in every yard and garden, orchard or groves, as they are called. Just now the trees are in full bloom, and it is a sight worth going miles to see, and presents a picture of much interest to our visitors.

Thomas county is the home of the LeConte, and is justly known as one of the greatest fruit centers in the south, in the state and nation.

The original LeConte tree is now growing within three hours' ride of Thomasville. It is of immense size, about forty years old, perfectly healthy; a marvel of beauty and productiveness. The Chinese Mikado, Hottentot, Dandy, and various kinds of peaches, and the leading varieties yet introduced in this country by Mr. Varnedoe, the introducer of the LeConte pear, and who is authority on all matters relating to the same, has never believed the damage by the tree would prove very damaging, owing to the great thirst and endurance of the pear. He says that the disease does not affect young trees, and that the tree has been a larger crop. This fact, the fruitmen say is indisputable, and with no future calamity the trees are now in condition to bear and mature a very large crop.

The fruit crop turns out to be a failure the loss to the Georgia growers alone will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, for fruits are not yet in demand, and are not articles of food, and are regarded as articles of luxury.

### THE FRUIT DISTRICT OF FORT VALLEY.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., February 28.—[What will be the effect of the frost?

Your correspondent made a visit to all of the most prominent fruit growers in this section, and inspected the condition of their orchards, which are in an excellent cultivated, as well as growing condition. The severe cold of last March, after an unusually warm winter, did not result in as much damage to the trees as the fruit men anticipated at the time; and the fact that the crop was a failure caused the trees to take on a good growth, which they would not have done had there been a larger crop. This fact, the fruitmen say is indisputable, and with no future calamity the trees are now in condition to bear and mature a very large crop.

The fruit crop turns out to be a failure the loss to the Georgia growers alone will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, for fruits are not yet in demand, and are not articles of food, and are regarded as articles of luxury.

### THE COLD WAVE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—Yesterday at noon a very cold northwesterly struck this section, blowing at a high wind and a late hour in the night, and a heavy snow followed, which is feared will prove disastrous to the pear and potato crop.

The coldest ice seen the past winter was here in abundance. For the past three weeks the weather has been warm and springing, causing the pears to bloom freely. It requires several days to learn the damage, if any.

### SAVANNAH'S TRUCK PROSPECT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The cold snap has done considerable damage to the growing crops of peas, cabbage and turnips, and to the fruit trees in this district, which had blossomed freely during the weather of the past fortnight.

Experienced truckers predict that the damage will bring, if anything, more discour-

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SAVANNAH, Ga., February 28.—[Special.]—The early pea crop is believed to be a total loss, and shipment will be at least two weeks later than was expected. Later reports will bring, if anything, more discour-

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
 The Sunday, per copy ..... \$ 6.00  
 The Sunday, per 25 Pages ..... 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year ..... 8.00  
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) ..... 2.00  
 All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.  
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

*Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.*

NICHOLS & HOLLOWAY,  
 Eastern Advertising Agents.  
 Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION  
 Will be delivered to any address in the city or  
 eastern every morning at 67 cents per calendar  
 month.

The price of a postage stamp a day pays for all  
 the news of the world.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 1, 1891.

An Important Announcement.

Hereafter the subscription price of THE CONSTITUTION will be as follows:

The Daily, \$6.00 per year.

The Sunday, \$2.00 per year.

The Daily and Sunday, \$8.00 per year.

The Weekly, \$1.00 per year.

Thus it will be seen that THE CONSTITUTION reduces the price of its daily edition 20 per cent, which, under the new rates, will make it the cheapest daily newspaper published in the south, cheaper than the great dailies of the east, and much lower in price than the daily papers of Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and others of the great news centers of the west.

This is the most important announcement that THE CONSTITUTION has made in a long time, and we do not believe that anything we could say would be received with more interest by the people of the south, and particularly of Georgia, by the liberal patronage of whom THE CONSTITUTION has been enabled to make ventures in the newspaper field which have never been attempted by any other southern journal, and by whose continued favor it has easily marched to the foremost among the newspapers of the south.

The liberality of the public has been based on the activity and enterprise which THE CONSTITUTION has always shown, and which, we believe, has fully justified the generous favor with which its efforts have been rewarded.

A few years ago THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION had a circulation of not more than 25,000. Year by year it has steadily increased, and this year the weekly edition amounts to more than 150,000 copies. Before another year has passed, it will no doubt be in the neighborhood of 200,000, and then—well, what is the use of speculating, for even at its present figures its circulation is ranked by the newspaper agencies as the greatest of any weekly newspaper in America, and, with but one exception, in the world, the exception being one of the London weekly newspapers.

But it is about the daily, and not the weekly, that this announcement is made, and therefore to the daily we will address ourselves.

Six dollars a year for a daily morning newspaper, and \$8 for the daily and Sunday. Think of it! The price of a postage stamp, bringing to your fireside every day the news of all the world.

A few years ago this reduction would have been looked upon as being beyond the range of reasonable possibility. A year or so ago a Georgia newspaper attempted such a reduction, and after a brief trial abandoned the effort to sustain itself at the price.

THE CONSTITUTION assures the public that the rates announced today have come to stay. There will be no abandonment of this field. We have been considering the matter for some time, and have withheld the announcement until we were satisfied that the public were entitled to it and that we could afford to make it.

"How," it may be inquired, "can THE CONSTITUTION afford to deliver a paper six days in the week for \$8 a year, when other daily newspapers charge \$10 for the same thing, and \$8 for the daily and Sunday, when others for the same service ask \$10?"

A moment's reflection will furnish the answer to the question. The increase in the circulation of a newspaper is not necessarily the measure of the ratio of the increase of its expenses. It costs but little more to print a weekly edition of 150,000 papers than it did to print the edition when it was but half that number. An increase in the circulation of the daily of several thousand would necessitate but little more expense than at present, and the loss of \$2 in every subscriber now taking the paper at \$10 per year, will easily be covered by the increase of subscribers that the reduction will naturally work.

Thus the public gains, and we will at least hold our own from a business standpoint.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION should have 25,000 subscribers—it must have them.

The readers are within the territory that it is expected to cover, and under the new order of things it will soon be found that every well-regulated family within a day's reach of Atlanta will have THE CONSTITUTION as a daily visitor.

In the city of Atlanta the paper will be delivered by carriers every day of the week for only SIXTY-SEVEN CENTS per calendar month, or at only 12 cents a week, for the daily, and 16 cents a week for the daily and Sunday.

THE CONSTITUTION is incomparable. BY THE PEOPLE'S PAPER OF THE SOUTH.

It is placed within the reach of every family, and the public will not be slow to take advantage of the remarkable reduction in its rates of subscription.

The best evidence of the paper's prosperity is its ability to make this announcement. What it has already accomplished in the field of journalism it owes to the people. What it proposes to accomplish is based on its confidence that the people will stand by it in every step that looks to the continued improvement of its service.

## Our Street Railroads.

We print this morning a comprehensive review of the street railroad system in Atlanta, prepared by Mr. W. G. Cooper, of our staff. The subject is presented in such a manner that the people may see at a glance what the lines are doing, what they are earning, and what they can afford to furnish in the way of equipment and service.

This is effectually done by the statements of the railroad men themselves. They say what earnings are necessary to make a profitable return on a good equipment, and they report earnings largely in excess of that amount.

Mr. Thornton puts the amount of gross earnings necessary to net \$6,000 per mile, and in the same interview he reports the earnings of his lines at a figure which is equivalent to \$8,750 per mile—enough, on his basis of calculation, to give a net return of 12 per cent on the cost of electric railroads for the lines of his company.

The average gross earnings of all the lines in the city were \$6,785 per mile, or enough to net 8 per cent on the cost of electric railroads.

With the heaviest patronage in the city, and with earnings sufficient to rebuild their entire mileage in a few years, the union lines are the last to put on a first-class equipment. Up to date they have given the public nothing better than promises. Although they paid \$425,000 for their property, they earned \$180,000 last year, and expect to increase it to \$200,000 this year. There is no certain excuse for their obsolete equipment.

Their failure to give the public an adequate service has put the southern part of the city at a disadvantage, and the property owners through a very large district are suffering by contrast with the more favored occupants of the north side, where electric lines are building up their environments.

A more pleasing aspect of the subject is the rapid development of our street car system. In three years the mileage has more than doubled, and by the end of this year it will be trebled. This has been accompanied by an era of house-building and a great influx of population. The city limits have been expanded, and already the population is overflowing the new boundaries. By the time another legislature is elected we will be ready to expand again.

The Atlanta street railroads have developed a large earning capacity for a city of this size, and the franchises have become immensely valuable. Horse car lines which sold for \$20,000 a mile within two years, now pay interest on more than twice that sum, and are held stably at \$40,000 per mile.

In this connection we desire to call Mayor Nelms' attention to the fact that the majority of West End is too small an office for him to let interfere with his splendid reputation already established. It often happens that a little thing can damage a big man, and that a reputation earned by years of hard work can be shaken by a very trivial cause, and the distinguished mayor of West End should be careful not to let the comparatively unimportant duties of his office interfere with his reputation as an energetic official.

The council of West End can much more easily afford to ignore the demands of the public than Mayor Nelms, to whom, more than to any one else, do the people naturally look for such improvements as are demanded by the urgency of the situation.

There is no possible excuse or justification for almost a quarter of a mile of a main thoroughfare's being torn up from end to the other, and rendered practically impassable. Gordon street is the Appian Way for all of the traffic that goes out of the western part of Atlanta, and the thoroughfares over which pass all funeral processions going to Westview cemetery. In the present condition of the street, traffic has been diverted, necessarily, and the avenue has been practically abandoned.

Several months ago the council of West End ordered the streets paved with Belgian blocks. Then they changed to bricks, and later the granite movement started again, and at last accounts the brick movement was on top once more. In the meantime the street car company has torn up a quarter of a mile of its track, and is waiting for orders from the West End authorities as to what pavement has been decided upon. Nothing has been done, and nobody knows what to do or whom to look to, and affairs are in a deplorable condition generally. In the meantime the public is the sufferer.

The Herald's view is essentially narrow. There can be no sort of doubt that Governor Hill is technically, legally and morally right in his refusal to honor the requisition of the republican impostor. From a purely partisan standpoint, Governor Hill's refusal was more than merely right; it was an inspiration; and he deserves the hearty commendation of all men who believe that party is necessary to government in the states of this Union and in the Union itself.

The Herald thinks that the requisition should have been honored in order that a criminal might be brought to justice. To have recognized the requisition of the republican impostor would have been to commit a far greater act of injustice—an outrage, on the honest people of Connecticut.

There seems to be in the neighborhood of New York a strange distortion of the moral sense. It seems to be beset and entangled with commercial relations, and speculations, and the cut-throat game of "getting on."

In this instance The Herald would gladly see a great principle of right violated in order that a supposed criminal might be brought to justice. To have recognized the requisition of the republican impostor would have been to commit a far greater act of injustice—an outrage, on the honest people of Connecticut.

It is precisely this kind of statesmanship that is necessary to take our institutions and our people back to first principles.

The Grady Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Hirsch and other members of the building committee will go out this week to raise the remainder of the money necessary to complete the Grady hospital. This will be the first canvas by the committee for popular subscriptions, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with a prompt and cordial response.

They are entitled to the thanks of the public for the work they have already done in behalf of this institution, and their present task should be made as light as possible.

The sum of \$25,000 which they ask to complete the work is small in comparison with the good to be accomplished. Twice that sum has been realized by the wisdom of the committee in the purchase of a site. The three acres which they bought within a half mile of the center of the city for \$16,000 is worth at least three times that sum, and it would be hard to find an eligible site anywhere else for less than the whole cost of the hospital.

If the people could see the work under way, they would become enthusiastic. The present outlay of \$90,000 gets an administrative building and four wards, with accommodations for 120 people, besides the pay wards. By the expenditure of \$5,000 the capacity at any time may be increased by forty beds. By gradual additions from time to time as the city grows, the capacity of the hospital may be trebled. After the com-

pletion of the administrative building it will cost but \$45,000 to increase the capacity from 120 to 360 patients. This may be done at the rate of \$5,000 or \$10,000 at a time until the maximum capacity is reached. That is the beauty of the plan. It is adjustable to the needs of the city for years to come, and at a very small additional expense.

The fund, so far, is \$65,000, of which \$20,000 was realized from the sale of the Benevolent Home, \$30,000 was appropriated by the city and \$15,000 was contributed by about twenty-five individuals. The general public, outside the city appropriation, has contributed nothing. The committee feels that every man and woman in Atlanta should have an opportunity to aid in the good work, and they propose to take up the canvas in earnest this week. A very few days

holders of money and bonds to rob the tillers of the soil and the producers of the country, it turned a deaf ear to them and strangled in committee the free coinage measure, which would have given relief, and would have removed the proscription which was put upon an American product by European influence.

The democrats voted solidly against the infamous McKinley bill and for free coinage. They have as solidly opposed the ship subsidy. In every instance they have voted for the people. The struggle of a few senators against the desperate onslaught of expiring sectionalism was heroic, and will become historic. Their victory marked the beginning of a new era.

The record is made, the campaign of '92 is on, and the democracy is in the front.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY can perhaps forgive Amos Cummings for his subsidy vote, but he should sin no more. He should make arrangements for repentence and reform.

ANY PERSON who fought one side in the war, while favoring the other, was a cowardly idiot. This is the only possible explanation of the inconceivable folly of John R. Fellows. The Southern Society of New York should look closely after this remarkable crank.

JUST THINK of it! Next Thursday morning the only affair of importance about the now all-powerful Thomas B. Reed will be his cinching barrel.

Now THAT there is a lull in free coinage legislation, it is said that a dime museum has offered Editor Larry Godkin and other mugwumps and goldbugs \$7 a week to hold gold in public. We believe this dime museum will make money. Everybody is anxious to see the celebrated mugwumps in the act of hoarding gold.

SENATOR VOORHEES wants Governor Gray, of Indiana, to be the next democratic nominee. Well, there is a fighting chance for Gray if he is for free silver, but not otherwise.

IT WOULD be a great pity if Editor Larry Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, in going through his daily performance of hoarding gold, should forget to mark the trash pile in which he is doing his hoarding. There would certainly be trouble in business circles.

He believes in radical measures. He says: "France has the ability to keep gold and silver on a par, and if we have not sense enough to do the same between both our political parties, the best thing we can do is to import a French financier to help us out!"

Mr. Stevenson is evidently in earnest. With a few such men in congress the silver question would soon be settled to the satisfaction of the people. We congratulate New York on the progress she is making towards free coinage and put her on the silver list with pleasure.

Let us keep up the stroke—keep the fires blazing and the iron at white heat!

## Word to Mayor Nelms.

His Honor, Mayor John W. Nelms of West End, has held many positions of public honor and trust. In none of them has he disappointed the public. By the faithful performance of every duty entrusted to him he has established a reputation for reliability and close attention to every duty that has been placed in his keeping.

In this connection we desire to call Mayor Nelms' attention to the fact that the majority of West End is too small an office for him to let interfere with his splendid reputation already established. It often happens that a little thing can damage a big man, and that a reputation earned by years of hard work can be shaken by a very trivial cause, and the distinguished mayor of West End should be careful not to let the comparatively unimportant duties of his office interfere with his reputation as an energetic official.

The council of West End can much more easily afford to ignore the demands of the public than Mayor Nelms, to whom, more than to any one else, do the people naturally look for such improvements as are demanded by the urgency of the situation.

There is no possible excuse or justification for almost a quarter of a mile of a main thoroughfare's being torn up from end to the other, and rendered practically impassable. Gordon street is the Appian Way for all of the traffic that goes out of the western part of Atlanta, and the thoroughfares over which pass all funeral processions going to Westview cemetery. In the present condition of the street, traffic has been diverted, necessarily, and the avenue has been practically abandoned.

Several months ago the council of West End ordered the streets paved with Belgian blocks. Then they changed to bricks, and later the granite movement started again, and at last accounts the brick movement was on top once more. In the meantime the street car company has torn up a quarter of a mile of its track, and is waiting for orders from the West End authorities as to what pavement has been decided upon. Nothing has been done, and nobody knows what to do or whom to look to, and affairs are in a deplorable condition generally. In the meantime the public is the sufferer.

LINKS.

The recent visit of the German empress to Paris not only created a family row, but if our cable advice place a correct estimate on German sentiment it is likely to widen the breach between Germany and France, if it does not provoke an open quarrel.

The German empress met with curious treatment in France. Her steps were naturally timed in that unloving country, but she was not prepared for such a noisy and impudent reception at the hands of the French people. She was kissed by the populace and subjected to many indignities. The reporters dogged her footsteps through the streets of Paris and made her as miserable as possible, and finally she had to be spirited away under the protection of 500 police.

France has insulted both Germany and England in offering this affront to the empress. Young William is foaming at the mouth and Queen Victoria has openly expressed her indignation. The refusal of the French artists to exhibit their works in Berlin is regarded as another affront, and Germany is chafing under it.

LINKED WITH THESE INCIDENTS is a revival of the rumor that Russia has formed an alliance with France for a joint attack upon Germany, although the truth of this is doubted. It is likely that the whole affair will blow over, and that the newspapers will do all the fighting.

The Dying Congress.

The dead and excreted congress will soon retire into the oblivion which it has prepared for itself. Its faults will become historic and its virtues will cease to exist, even in the imagination of fond constituents. There never was a body in which more revolutionary measures were adopted, none in which the fruits of discussion were so blasted by an abridgment of the freedom of debate. Bigotry and incompetence have reigned supreme, and the walls of the capitol have been blackened by the vapors of the vulgar.

FOR THE LAST TIME!

The last great session of the Congress of the United States will be held on March 4, 1891.

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## THE OHIOANS.

*A DISTINGUISHED PARTY IN THE CITY.**Show Around the City, and Elegantly Entertained by Governor Northern and the Northern Society.**The Ohioans took the city by storm yesterday.**At 1:45 in the afternoon the elegant special vestibule train of three Pullman sleepers rolled into the union passenger depot. The cars were elegantly fitted up and especially selected for the excursion.**Major W. L. Gleesner, of the Georgia Central system, and commissioner of immigration, was in charge of the party, and a happier lot of gentlemen never started on a combination pleasure and business trip than these Ohio farmers.**They repaired to the Kimball and the Markham, where arrangements had been made for their entertainment, half of the party at either hotel.**Names of the Visitors.**Following is a list of the names of the visitors who are chiefly members of the Lake Erie Agricultural Association and the Erie Fruit and Wine Growers' Association.**Sandusky—Jacob Bonn, George Barney, U. T. Curran, Clark Center, J. A. Davey, John G. Dorn, Henry Dehnel, L. Duennisch, Herman Engels, Conrad Ernst, Joseph Howar, M. Hommel, John Heid, N. A. Hadden, T. A. Hughes, Louis Heinezinger, E. B. King, W. V. Latham, J. D. Lea, L. M. Lea, A. E. Merrill, A. W. Miller, Philip Mattern, C. G. Neilson, Henry Peil, P. Quillan, C. H. Ransom, William Rittman, J. G. Strobel, John E. Schuck, R. E. Schuck, Philip Schmidt, T. W. T. West, Jacob Weis, Jacob Witzel, Frank T. Zollinger, F. P. Zollinger, B. F. Dwelle, J. F. Green, representing The Register, and P. Maben.**Perkins—W. C. Arnold, C. L. House, C. F. Steen, W. C. DeWitt and G. A. Ransom.**Berlin Heights—O. C. Tillingshast.**Castaic—E. A. Beebe and B. H. Rogers.**Sand Hill—J. C. Parker.**Venice—F. A. Mantey.**Milan—Titus Arnold.**Birmingham—John R. Carter, A. A. Blair, C. A. Bristol, George W. Clary.**Vermillion—G. W. Peilton.**Kelley's Island—S. Bauman, U. L. Ward, James Titus, K. R. Moysey, Henry Elfers, F. M. Kelley.**Gypsum—Henry German, E. F. Elfers, A. C. Burk, T. S. Johnson, William Miller, H. W. Englebeck, D. A. Scott, Charles Hess, Herman Claussen, B. H. Elwell.**Danbury—Henry Bredebeck, Henry Schwebke, W. G. Stockford.**Picolo—A. H. Elwell, A. P. Sackett.**Catawba Island—C. C. West, J. P. Cagney, J. W. Mugay, A. Gregoire.**Port Clinton—V. L. Roth, J. H. Follett, A. D. Hitchcock, H. H. Hesselbart, R. Ellsworth and George Ellithorpe.**New York—M. B. Weetney, J. B. Henden, Marblehead—Robert Kiley, R. H. Spaulding.**Belleview—O. B. Deyo, T. C. Wood, C. M. Ford.**Elmira—H. Anderson, D. W. Wood, W. S. Miller.**Ravenna—J. A. Bennett.**The Trip Through.**The party left Sandusky on the Cannon Ball Inn, Baltimore and Ohio, at 8:30 o'clock p.m.,**Thursday, the 26th, for Cincinnati, on a special train. Three Pullman sleepers, Odessa, Queenstown and Arva, made up the train.**They left Cincinnati over the Queen and Crescent route, at 9 o'clock a.m., on Friday, the 27th, making no stops until their arrival in Chattanooga at midnight. There, where they remained until 12 a.m. yesterday, when they took the Western and Atlantic to Atlanta.**At the Capitol.**The party having dined, took carriages for the capitol, and on their arrival they were given a most pleasant reception by Governor Northern.**new candidate appears to these conditions**that those conditions are accepted by the Macon delegation as definite and conclusive.**At the Capitol.**The party having dined, took carriages for the capitol, and on their arrival they were given a most pleasant reception by Governor Northern.**In the fall of 1889, Governor Northern, then president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and a number of other leading men interested in agricultural affairs, made a trip through Ohio, headed by Major Gleesner.**Governor Northern addressed the people at different towns and cities which were visited, showing up the advantages of Georgia's agricultural resources.**At the capitol he was assisted in the informal reception by a number of the gentlemen who accompanied him on that trip, so that the meeting was a sort of general handshaking and renewal of past acquaintance.**The excursionists were all introduced to Governor Northern, and he delivered a pleasant little speech of welcome, which was responded to by Captain King, of Sandusky.**A tour of the building followed, and the elegant hall of representatives, the senate chamber and other handsomely furnished apartments; the point being made that it is the only public building in the United States built inside the appropriation, and the fact that it was built by Ohio contractors was also stated.**The elegant building and its superb interior were the subject of many flattering remarks by the visitors.**After a tour of the building and a thorough examination of the various departments, the party returned to the Kimball.**THE NORTHERN SOCIETY RECEPTION.**At 5 o'clock the party repaired to the elegant home of the Northern Society.**Captain A. J. West delivered a very cordial address of welcome to the visitors.**This was replied to by Mr. O. C. Tillingshast,**former president of the Erie Agricultural Society, and Judge Merrill and Mr. U. T. Cunn, prominent among the visitors.**The reception lasted until 6 o'clock, and was one of the most enjoyable imaginable.**Reception at the Mansion.**Promptly at 8 o'clock last evening the Governor's Horse Guard, Captain Miller commanding, marched from the Kimball house main entrance.**The visitors were quickly formed in line, two abreast. The Ohioans wore blue blouses, the reception committee white ones.**The column was formed, headed by the Atlanta Zouave band.**Then the Governor's Horse Guard, with the following men in line:**Captain John Miller, Lieutenant C. W. Smith, Lieutenant E. C. Atkins, Secretary George M. Hope, Treasurer E. S. Morris, Sergeant John J. Woodsides, Sergeant A. G. Candler, Sergeant D. E. Paul, Sergeant C. H. Miller, Sergeant B. V. Bullock, Corporal W. E. Hill, Corporal A. J. Chapman, Corporal E. O. Thompson, Corporal C. W. Brink, Bugler C. C. Brock, Bugler W. O. Foot, Private A. D. Boynton, Private A. G. Ballard, Private W. T. Crenshaw, Private J. M. Corrigan, Private W. C. Dodson, Private W. D. Dimmock, Private B. C. Devere, Private H. Howland, Private F. L. Harrison, Private W. H. Gay, Private E. G. Jones, Private R. L. Johnson, Private A. O. Kirkpatrick, Private R. W. Lee, Private E. J. Morris, Private George T. Osborne, Private Frank M. Stewart, Private W. P. Walker, Private J. B. Law, Private J. W. Mayson, Private J. B. Hardin.**First Georgia Battalion of Cavalry—Lieutenant John Milledge, Lieutenant**Robert D. Adams, Captain J. L. Bettie.**The visitors and reception committee.**There are ninety-nine visitors. The follow-**ing named gentlemen composed the reception committee:**Colonel J. O. Waddell, Mayor W. D. Gleesner, James B. James, T. W. Williams, C. R. Warren, Dr. C. C. Fulton, Felix Corp, Dr. Sam Hape, M. H. Clayton, C. R. Warren, H. A. Wren, B. P. Ferry, Joe Barron and Colonel R. J. Bedding.**The march was taken up briskly through a light fall of rain.**As the line filed through the gate at the mansion the band played "Dixie," and followed this with "Yankee Doodle."**The reception was wholly informal. Governor and Mrs. Northern were assisted in receiving the visitors by Mrs. Northern, Mrs. Allen Morris, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Mrs. James H. Cooper, Miss Lizzie Lyons, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Susie Pittman, Miss Northern, Miss Lizzie Taylor and Miss Hattie Warren.**The dining rooms were handsomely decorated. The mantles were banked in evergreen and juniper.**Elegant refreshments were served. The visitors were made thoroughly at home, and will carry back with them pleasant recollections of their reception at the mansion.**Notes of the Trip.**Mr. J. T. Greene, of Sandusky, represents**The Sandusky Register, one of the leading**dailes of Ohio, in the absence of the editor-in-chief, Mr. John T. Mack, who was**unavoidably detained.**The party started out an even hundred, but**the return of Editor Mack left it ninety-nine, who went not astray.**Most of the party were with Sherman**on his march to the sea, and this is their first**visit to these shores since that momentous**period, and there had been the most cordial**welcome by the men who organized the**Confederacy.**There is one judge, A. E. Merrill, of the**probate court of Erie county, in the party, a**distinguished jurist, and one physician, Dr. A.**H. Knoblock, of Port Clinton.**Most of the excursionists came from Sandusky, near which are 200 Georgians officers in the confederate army, and 1000 men, who were**prisoners on Johnson's island. Mr. T. Mack personally superintended the placing of marble slabs over their graves, which are kept**green with the choicest floral decoration on each stone, when those who fought and died in the war are remembered.**Although the party is composed chiefly of**representative farmers and fruit-growers, there**are three bank presidents, one cashier, three**attorneys, two prominent educators, two jewellers, two lumber merchants, the proprietor of**The West Home, one of the best writers in**northern Ohio; one grocer and several cap-**tain.**The blue badges worn by the excursionists**contained this legend:**Ode to Georgia.**Excursion**Under the Auspices**of the Erie County Ohio Board**of Agriculture**and Lake Erie Fruit and**Wine Growers' Association**1891.**Where They Are Going.**Leaving Atlanta early Monday morning the**plan of the trip is as follows:**Arrive Atlanta at 7:10 a.m., Monday, March 2d.**Arrive at Griffin at 8:50 a.m., Monday, March 2d.**Leave Griffin at 8:53 a.m., Tuesday, March 3d.**Arrive at Fort Valley at 11:38 a.m., Tuesday, March 3d.**Leave Fort Valley at 8:40 a.m., Wednesday, March 4th.**Arrive at Columbus at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 4th.**Leave Columbus at 6 a.m., Thursday, March 5th.**Arrive at Americus at 9 a.m., Thursday, March 5th.**Leave Americus at 10:10 p.m., Thursday, March 5th.**Arrive at Albany at 11:30 p.m., Thursday, March 5th.**Leave Albany at 6 a.m., Friday, March 6th.**Arrive at Jacksonville at 9 a.m., Friday, March 6th.**Leave Jacksonville at 10:10 a.m., Friday, March 6th.**Arrive at Sandusky at 11:30 a.m., Friday, March 6th.**Leave Sandusky at 8:30 a.m., Saturday, March 7th.**Arrive at Cleveland at 4:45 a.m., Saturday, March 7th.**Arrive at Columbus at 7:30 a.m., Saturday, March 7th.**Leave Columbus at 8 a.m., Saturday, March 7th.**Arrive at Albany at 11:30 a.m., Saturday, March 7th.**Leave Albany at 12:30 p.m., Saturday, March 7th.**Arrive at Sandusky at 9 a.m., Sunday, March 8th.**Leave Sandusky at 8:30 a.m., Monday, March 9th.**Arrive at Atlanta at 10:10 a.m., Monday, March 9th.**Leave Atlanta at 10:10 p.m., Monday, March 9th.**Arrive at Birmingham at 1:30 a.m., Tuesday, March 10th.**Leave Birmingham at 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, March 10th.**Arrive at Sandusky at 11:30 a.m., Tuesday, March 10th.**Leave Sandusky at 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, March 11th.**Arrive at Atlanta at 10:10 a.m., Wednesday, March 11th.**Leave Atlanta at 10:10 p.m., Wednesday, March 11th.**Arrive at Birmingham at 1:30 a.m., Thursday, March 12th.**Leave Birmingham at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, March 12th.**Arrive at Sandusky at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, March 12th.**Leave Sandusky at 8:30 a.m., Friday, March 13th.*

# READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT!

# FURNITURE AND CARPETS! THE VERY LAST WEEK OF ALL.

Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co., 89 and 91 Whitehall Street.

Through the indulgence of Messrs. Douglass, Thomas & Co. we will continue our Closing Out Sale for one week longer. The bad weather for the past two weeks has thrown us out of a great deal of custom, and consequently we have considerable stock of Furniture and Carpets left. This next week tells the tale. All goods will be sacrificed at any price to sell them off. Call Monday and Tuesday and avoid the rush which is sure to come the end of the week. 'Tis human nature to put off things until the last.

1 Turkish Parlor Suite, \$175; was \$250.  
 2 Turkish Parlor Suites, \$185; were \$300.  
 16 Lovely Mahogany and Oak frame Parlor Suites, \$60, \$70, \$85 and \$100; were \$85, \$100, \$110 and \$135.  
 36 odd pieces in beautiful Parlor Suites, suitable for the finest houses in the land, \$750 to \$3,000; all at 33 1/2 per cent less than regular price.  
 1 elegant 3-piece Leather Library Suite, \$85; was \$125.  
 2 very handsome 3-piece Leather Library Suites, \$80; were \$120.  
 12 very handsome Library Chairs, in Leather, all at your price.  
 2 handsome Brass Beds.  
 28 Bed Room Suites, in XVI. Century and Antique Oak finish, will sell them at \$12 to \$25 per Suite less than price, to get them off this week.  
 10 Sideboards, 15 Extension Tables, 6 Wardrobes.  
 8 revolving (or lawyer's) Book Cases, \$6.50 each; were \$12.50.  
 3 Leather Couches, at cost; 10 Tapestry Couches, \$15; were \$22.50.  
 21 Bed Lounges \$6 each.  
 Woven Wire Bed Springs, \$2.

Cotton-top Mattress, \$1.40.  
 Best Cotton Mattress, Feather Tick, \$5.  
 12 Lawn or porch Settees in oak or red finish, 5 foot, \$3.10; 6 foot \$3.50 each.  
 6 Roll-top Office Desks, 4 ft. 6, \$28.50, were \$35; 5 ft., \$32.50, were \$45; extra grade 5 ft., \$35, were \$50.  
 Standing Desks, \$2 per foot.  
 Office Chairs, in all styles, cheap. Cheap.

## WINDSOR FOLDING BEDS.

We control the Windsor Bed for Atlanta. Other dealers selling them pay as much for them as you will on buying from us now.  
 2 Windsor Beds, oak, bevel plate, \$65; were \$85.  
 1 Windsor Bed, oak, bevel plate, \$80; was \$110.  
 1 Windsor Bed, walnut, very fine, \$85; was \$125.  
 1 Combination Welch Bed, \$85; was \$125.

## CARPETS.

How about Carpets? Do you want any? Do you know a bargain when you see it? How does this strike you?

12 patterns Smith's best Moquettes, new goods, \$1.25 per yard, with borders.

15 patterns Hartford Body Brussels, new goods, \$1.10 per yard, with borders.  
 10 patterns best grade Tapestry Brussels, 75c per yard, with borders.  
 50 Gray Japanese Goat Skin Rugs, \$2.50 each; other houses charge \$4.50.

Best Carpet Linings, 2c per yard.

Best Linoleums, 75c per yard, finest grades; other houses ask \$1 for same goods. Best Cocoa Mattings, 50c per yard, worth 75c. 50 misfit Carpets in Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries will be given away this week.

Lace Curtains, Shades, Portiere Curtains and other goods. This is the last week. Come in Monday and we will surprise you. All goods sold this week

## CARPETS.

The new styles signs' thought the easy task of originating a time of some the mental them.

REWARD FOR FELONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 28.—[Special.]—While the entire state, so to speak, is under water, while the farmers are sitting down in their homes kicking at the weather, which is so wet that they find it impossible either to sow spring oats or to haul fertilizers, the city of Charleston is suffering the worst kind of a water famine. It seems a little strange to say that a city of 60,000 inhabitants, with a first-class water works, supplied by four artesian wells, each 2,000 feet deep, could be suffering from a water famine, but such is Charleston's situation.

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## MUST BE SPOT CASH.

RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO., 89-91 WHITEHALL ST.

### THE RIVER IS RISING.

*NEW ORLEANS SURROUNDED BY THE WATER OF A CONTINENT.*

The Parade of the Louisiana Militia—The Hennessy Murder Trial—General Notes from the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, February 23.—[Special.]—The river situation is growing more serious every day, and the indications now are that the high water will nearly equal that of last year. The rainy weather of the past four weeks has interfered with work on the levees, and the latter, in some localities, are in a very backward condition. To meet the danger, Governor Nicholls has obtained from the federal government permission to use convict labor of the levees, being built by the United States, something never permitted before, and granted now only in a round-about way. Despite this aid, however, it is feared that all the levees will not be completed in time for the flood, which will reach here about March 16th, and that some portions of the state will suffer. New Orleans is safe from overflow, or a scale like that of last year, its levees having been put in order by the newly organized Orleans levee board.

The parade and review by the governor of the state militia on Monday was not brilliant, and shows that the militia is in a very demoralized and disorganized condition. Only seven militia companies, numbering less than 400 men, were on line; and in order to give the parade a better appearance six independent companies turned out with them. This bad condition of affairs is attributed to the neglect of the state. Formerly, members of the militia were exempt from jury duty, and the legislature made a fair provision for the support of the troops. The last legislature removed that exemption, and made a small appropriation that half of the companies disbanded and organized as independent militia.

The departure of the White Squadron, which has been here for over two weeks, is generally regretted. The Chicago found, as former vessels here have discovered, that it was impossible to get anchor out of the Mississippi river bed. After being in it long, and after taking up anchor, it would not be drawn again.

The council has advertised for bids for a new street line to extend from the levee to the pier end of the city, a distance of twelve to fifteen miles.

Major Shakespeare, who has been confined to his house on account of the current. Three times the water has fallen to his door in the procession, is at last out and able to attend to his municipal duties at the city hall.

It is now found impossible for vessels to enter the new canal, which gives New Orleans communication with Lake Pontchartrain and Mississippi Sound, the canal having shoaled. It is the opinion of the state, which has

been greatly neglected it.

United States Special Census Agents R. W. Smiley and B. M. Copeland, who have been investigating the fisheries of Louisiana, have completed their work. They report the oyster industry in good condition, and the shrimps and lobsters in Terrebonne parish are of the very finest quality.

The killing of alligators for skins is nearly at an end. The greatest number of skins taken during the last few years by the shrimpers are nearly wild to make "records," and are now so scarce that they do not pay professional hunters to embark in this business.

Among the deaths of the week were those of Samuel Henderson and Captain Ed Israel. Mr. Henderson was a prominent cotton merchant before the war, and in the insurance business at the time of his death. He organized a company of scouts who did good service in the confederate army.

The children in the public schools here have been celebrating "Arbor Day," and planting trees in their school yards. The commissioners of Audubon park are arranging to have a grand arbor celebration in a few days, when several thousand trees will be laid out.

The Young Men's Christian Club threw

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

*TEMPERANCE BOOKS TO BE PUT IN THE SCHOOLS.*

Louisburg Must Pay in Advance—The Piscatorial Association—The State Board of Pardons Defeated.

supreme and superior court judges \$250 per year for traveling expenses. Heretofore they have traveled on free passes. But since the members of the rail road commission have a free pass to the seat of the legislature, a deviously absurd bill has actually passed two readings in the senate—to require railroads, on application of the secretary of state, to issue passes to any state officer.

A law has just been enacted giving the governor authority to offer a reward for felons which their names be known or unknown. This is done to check horse stealing. There is good ground for belief that an organized gang, with headquarters in West Virginia, is stealing horses from the railroads and carrying them off. Some members of the legislature assert that many horses have thus been stolen from Alamance, Chatham and other counties. This is a new feature in crime in this state.

The new trustees of the State university were sworn in yesterday. The question of the appropriation of the money for the university has not yet come up. The sum asked for will be \$25,000, \$20,000 being given now.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 28.—[Special.]—The legislature has decided to adjourn March 9th. The speaker of the house said today that all the bills which ought to pass would get through and the calendar be cleared. But members say they think many bills will die on the calendar. One cause of the heavy work is the ever increasing multitude of petty bills. These crowd out better ones. It would appear that three-fifths of these bills could be left to the boards of county commissioners to dispose of—such, for instance, as bills to prohibit the sale of liquor, etc. Something of this character will eventually have to be done.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union members are elated at the enactment of the law requiring scientific temperance text books in the public schools. They had quite a pretty little ceremony yesterday when the passage of the law was announced. There were speeches by Mrs. Hunt, of the National union, Major Finger, superintendent of public instruction, and others. Now only nine states and territories remain which do not prescribe such text books. Last evening the union presented Mr. Gilmer, chairman of the house educational committee, with a very handsome bouquet, in token of their appreciation of his efforts for the bill in question.

LOUISBURG MUST PAY UP.

It now appears that the town of Louisburg will be required to meet every one of its obligations as regards the Colored State Agricultural and Mechanical college, before the latter is located there. Meantime the college will be conducted in connection with Shaw university, as has been the case for some months. There are twelve such colored colleges in the country, and all save two of them are conducted in connection with denominational colleges.

The Eastern Carolina Piscatorial Association has purchased from the state 25,000 acres of swamp lands. Nearly all may be said to consist of lakes. Wealthy New York people are members of the association, and the lakes are to be stocked with fish.

The legislature has defeated a bill which would require a state board of education to be created. It was an unwise act on the part of the legislature. Another step, which was disadvantageous, was the defeat of a bill making an appropriation for furnishing the government with fish. Some of the grangers are fairly wild to make "records," and vote down appropriation right in the face of favorable reports of the finance committee.

IMMIGRATION NOT URGENT.

The bill to make an appropriation to sustain the now defunct state bureau of immigration has not yet come up. Only \$3,000 is asked for, and well informed members of the legislature believe that the bill will pass.

Mr. B. Chilcott of Austin, Tex., who is the head of what is known as the Southern Inter-State Immigration Association and Exposition, arrived here yesterday. Today, in conference with Secretary Patrick, of that association, and the citizens' committee and the legislative committee, all matters relative to immigration were discussed. There are many people in the state who are in opposition to immigration of any character. North Carolina is beyond question the most homogeneous state in the entire union.

The big southern movement of the Seaboard Air Line, giving it a line from Portsmouth to Florida now, and presently one from Washington to Florida, means a great deal for Atlanta and Raleigh. About ninety-six miles of rail will have to be laid to give the former line.

George Watch Adair.

W. S. McNeal's is the cheapest wall paper and paint store. W. S. White's is the picture moulding, room rod, lead, oil, ready-mixed paints, window glass, etc. Phone him, 453.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



## NEW SEASON.

The store is like a great piece of jeweled passementerie, here a dazzling novelty, there a brilliant bargain, elsewhere a network of economies. A golden fringe of interesting things runs all about, everywhere.

"Very rich and varied" was the verdict on the Dress Goods stock last week. Every day presents something new, and the additions now coming are of the most original and aristocratic products. A great gathering of women visited us yesterday to consult the woven oracles now so masterful. Quietly resting on the shelves, thrown out upon counters, displayed in the windows, the whole distinguished assembly of successful endeavor in Spring Stuffs awaits your summons. The new styles are full of courage. Bold and fresh in the designers' thought, brave in our buyer's pluck. The wearer has the easy task of choice, very agreeable compared with the strain of originating and designing. You will be told from time to time of some these chef d'oeuvres, but the best catalogue will be mental review you may make after seeing and enjoying them.

Plaids of Paris. Powerful and profuse. You can see a tribe in the window. Thirty-six shaggy-faced roughs, and no two alike. As works of art, as new departures, as exclusive styles they will attract and engross every woman of taste. Now enter the door, and witness the main exhibition. Wonders wrought of wool. The International Museum of Fabrics may be found at the center counters. Products of Scot, Celt, Briton, Tueton, Frank, Gaul, Swiss, Yank. Perhaps it would be expecting too much that you should examine all in a single visit—might give you a headache. There is nothing so wearisome than looking over a great variety of Dress Goods, unless it be studying a picture gallery. The experiences are similar.

Look at these Cloths. This one is \$1.25 a yard. You'd pay \$1.50 for it without a wisp of hesitancy. It's worth every cent of it, as the market stands. Notice the finish—soft as a baby's cheek. Not a lump or knot or fault in it. Heavy enough to shut out the nippy air, light enough not to be burdensome. And the colors!

Henriettes bid fair to be more liked than ever. Why not? They have all the graces of weave and finish in them. Delicate grays, exquisite pearls, dainty fawns, rich golden browns, handsome tans. The dark shades, too—green, navy, plum, bronze. Width 46 inches, price 98c. Qualities precisely as you'd choose.

The proper Gloriosa is the acme, the perfection of Dress Goods. How pleasant to ask for it and be shown something else! Such a compliment to your intelligence! The customer was amused and the merchant would have been pained had he known the salesperson's blunder—or worse. Glistening-shimmery, iridescent Gloriosa! Glowing like the changing glint, or burnished tints of a humming bird's breast. Delightful charming Gloriosa. Fascinating at first sight; growing on everybody's liking as the days go by. Lightness, airiness, elegance, with all the soft loveliness of finest wool, and all the royal beauty of silk. If ever patrician ancestry showed in a woven stuff Gloriosa has it.

Grenadienes. Ye gods, what silky sumptuousness! Incomparable, adorable. Ruskin's velvety English might impress you with some notions of the Grenadine art. They are at the zenith. Every person wishing to be in rapport with fabrics of the period must study these envoys extraordinary from the glittering court of French Fashions. The lofty, superb, delicate and queenly Paris Novelties are in Grenadienes. What's your conception of the stuff? Probably you think of a thin material of plain, almost mourning, tone, without possibilities of style, suggestive of a venerable wayback. Revise your idea; the Grenadine is now the grandest thing in Dress Goods. Look at this one. You think instantly of a bouquet imprisoned in a spider's web, only the flowers are strange, the color blue, and the web black; but there is a family of colors. Next is a Grenadine of black ground, with graduated pink silk stripes making an ombre effect of shading. It has associated colorings. At 85 cents—beautiful Brocaded Grenadienes. For a few extra dimes—Iron-frame Grenadienes, bordered with bright, litho figures—tufts, grasses, buds, as if meadow growths had been Fairy scattered by handfuls, and there are others here and still others coming, only a little of each, so that the risk of duplicating a dress is very slight and the chance of selection is small.

Black Grenadienes! No, not a word of them. Some day

shortly, you'll find in these columns something worth reading concerning them and all other Blacks for Spring.

Don't wait for India Silks. The fine ones for this season are in. And there isn't a roof in Atlanta that covers a better, fuller assortment of them than you'll find under the perfect light of our center transept. Perhaps Indians are not your choice. Very well. Here are weaves of any sort you fancy. For less money, for more money. In every tint and shade that artists dream of.

We are forced back on old phrases in speaking of Challis. They are a princely Spring triumph in wool. You need not ask for the cottons, they are coming from widely distances and have not arrived. But the wools! Get your appreciation ready. The styles are not so subtle that the imagination must supply them—but no, limited space today prohibits poetic descriptions.

Cotton Dress Goods, too little mentioned of late, have a growing interest just now. As the styles began to dawn, months ago, we threw open wide the range of selection, and wherever true genius appeared orders were placed. The results are arriving daily, almost hourly. The constant record we print of them is merely a succession of hints. Their aggregate is a narrative of Cotton Dress Staffs the equal of which it is impossible to put on paper. Organandies, black grounds with figures in lilac, turquoise, pink, blue, gray, yellow and nile. These alluring things, the Creme de la creme of Cotton, come in rich profusion; almost filmy as Gauze of Silk. Look at these tossed folds. Soft as sea foam and exquisite in tinting as a breaking sun-kissed.

Easily the best new Ginghams we ever sold at 10c, 12½c and 15c. Lay beside the choicest Scotch. Clap a magnifier on each! See! the Yankee's work is "in it." Finger both. Which is better finished? Compare threads, or printing, or width—not one whit advantage for the Scotch.

The quality of these domestic Ginghams wonders is simply superb. The designs are many—plain and fancy. The width? No Gingham is wider. You won't find them anywhere else. We took the maker's all. He won't duplicate a yard. Fortunately, for you, the lots are fairly big to start with.

You know our reputation in White Goods and Laces—beyond competition. This year we push the mark higher still. Two words tell it—unequalled anywhere. The quantities, the qualities, but above and beyond all, the patterns are a revelation.

The Stuffs marked for quick selling this week are purely arbitrary Bargains. Offered because we have an impulse to put a special movement through the stock. The exhibits are full of richness.

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## KEELY CO.

## We Are Ready! FURNITURE!

Whether March comes in as a lion or a lamb, we are ready for you. If you wish a heavy suit or a pair of pants, you can get either at your own price. Winter goods are going

## "DIRT CHEAP!"

Spring goods are being received daily. Samples for suits to measure we have in great variety and at popular prices.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,  
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL ST.

H. L. WILSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

3 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Persons desiring real estate, either for stores, residences, manufacturers or speculative purposes, will find it to their interest, financially, to call at my office, 38 Whitehall Street, on or before March 1, 1891. I feel that I am prepared to serve buyers advantageously. I sold \$1,000,000 worth of good real estate during the first half of 1890. I devote my entire time to selling and buying real estate on commission.

Those parties engaging my services get the full benefit of my experience and knowledge of the business.

All of my transactions are on strictly legitimate business principles; every sale is quickly settled upon, and the money paid over in full.

16 acres on Ashby, near G. P. railroad.

\$1,200—New house on Powers street.

\$6,000—5-r. h. Baker st.

\$2,000—5-r. h. Pecktree st.

\$4,500—Lot 100x125 on North Calhoun street.

\$4,000—Lot 100x200, Wilson ave.

Land on Air-Line railroad, just north of Highland ave.

Bargain on Currier, 50x40.

Persons desiring executors, or persons who want the cash for their property, will have money by calling—dism Sp.

H. L. WILSON.

CATARRH A PLEASANT, CONVENIENT and Safe Cure. Send name and we will mail a sample free.

Dr. BLOSSER & CO., Dalton, Ga. FREE

Name this paper. Tab 12—D76 W46

BIRDS EYE DICE

Labeled with Special Rates.

BLACK DIAMOND DICE

Per pair loaded, \$1.00; 16c. 12c. 10c.

10c. 8c. 6c. 5c. 4c. 3c. 2c.

1c. 1c. 1c. 1c. 1c. 1c. 1c.

## GRIM JUSTICE.

It was low down in him to kill her; the whole town said that.

To be sure, she said that she did it herself, but her kind have a fashions of doing that when they think as much of a man as she did of him, says the San Francisco Examiner.

"They ain't no use of your lyin'," the faro-dealer and ex-physician said to her, after he had discovered where the bullet had gone.

"You're gone, anyhow," and you might as well give it to us straight."

But she only called the well-meaning midwives names. She died within half an hour.

That night drinks were free to the players, and the kitty instead of going over the bar, was dumped into a box to pay for a woman's fun.

The dealer took a chip out of every ten-dollar bet, and every winner in the house gave up a small portion of his gains. Even the Mexican stood in, because everybody in the little frontier cow-towns had liked the poor dead girl.

In the middle of it all he came in and sat down to back at the bar. The dealer reached and took a chip from the stack of reds placed on the ace, and tossed it into the box.

"What you doin' that for?"

"That's for her."

"Well just put it back where you got it." They buried her the next day, and when they came back from the funeral they began to talk of her death.

Then they got a rope and started to hunt the murderer.

He was prepared and the way he went on horseback, firing on the crowd.

He got one of them, while the bullets they sent ahead sang by him and around him. He kept them back and gained the hills and the mule set free.

They were as brave as most men, but, though they wanted him hard enough, no one of them cared to pass up the narrow canyon and hunt for him in the darkness. Hunted men are dangerous, and there is hardly a square rod in all the miles of cactus and cliff that would not give cover from behind which a desperate man could murder at will.

So they came under daylight. When they started again they lost his trail in the first half mile.

They hunted all day. They found occasional scratches on the boulders where a horse's iron-shod hoofs had slipped. They found where smaller rocks had been disturbed. They followed these indications miles and miles until they found no more. Then they returned to town.

Two days later at the corral gate a horse was pawing. It was the same that carried the man they wanted to hang away.

And they wondered and they guessed, and the man and his crime passed out of their minds. And then the grass grew up around the slab at which he gave, and the rain and heat and frost cracked it, and it fell on its face, and the record was gone, for this was years ago.

\* \* \*

On a rocky, craggy mess, where the sun beats hot against the thin red soil, there is a hole in the ground, about the size of the gopher hole of a prairie-pig bush. It is here that the Mountains of Thirst are red with copper stains. Turn it carefully or it will fall to pieces. It is a human skull. Twenty feet to the north is a thigh bone, twice as far to the eastward some ribs and vertebrae. For half a mile square are these pieces of what once was a man scattered over the mesa. But there are other bones there as well.

When the fugitive galloped into the foothills under the shower of bullets he did not get off entirely unscathed. One ball struck him in the knee and tore the tendons and splintered the bone. But he would not drop off and into the hands of those who hunted him. He bit his tongue nearly off when his hand was shattered, but he held his seat, and the horse galloped on.

Years and years in the saddle had given him endurance such as is found nowhere except on the cattle range. He stood the pain and loss of blood for hours.

He knew he had no chance for him. The only weapon within hundreds of miles was at the head of a body of men that chased him into the hills, and the fugitive would have died by a thousand tortures before he would give them the satisfaction of standing under him while his heels beat the air.

The clouds came up with darkness and hid the stars. He was alone, he thought he had his pursuers ridden behind him. It was only the wind rubbing the farcactus leaves one against the other, but he tore his fingers' skin with his finger-nails, for he could no longer use his spurs. There was no trail, but the cow pony galloped up the canyons and over the hills like a mountain goat, bounding the rocks and the thorny bushes as only a cow pony can do.

The lonely rider begins to sink. First to one side, then to the other, he says: "He is toppling. His consciousness, so nearly gone, flashes up. He catches the horn of the saddle and holds on to it. The pony has quit his galloping. He is slowly climbing a canyon, cropping the scant bunchgrass as he goes.

He gains the summit and stands there gasping, but he never ceases to ride.

The rider sways, slow at first, and then comes with a crash of spurs and a rattle of cartridges. The startled pony jumps and then stops and looks at his prostate master.

The he starts off for water and the master lies there alone. He is not dead and presently, when the raindrops begin to sprinkle, he revives. He is still in his saddle, but his right leg is stiff and agonizingly sore. He cannot bear to move it. His heart is almost bursting and he feels as if his throat would crack and his lacrusted tongue choke him. Oh, for one drink of water! He lies there with his mouth open to catch the raindrops.

He turns his head. There are two live coals blazing amid the gloom of darkness. His pistol is still in his holster. He draws it and fires. The coals go out. But his foot is too sturdy, his heart too strong. He cannot die yet.

The rain has drenched him. He is more alive now. He sees all around him gleaming sparks like those he fired at. He shoves again.

The coals all vanish, but where he shot something is strung.

He understands. They are the coyotes come to watch him die.

It is nearly dawn and something flies near his face out of the grayness.

Then another and another. They are buzzards come to wait for the end.

He looks at the heavy revolver. He can only watch the great black birds hopping clumsily half a dozen feet from him.

Out of the morning mists come other shapes. The coyotes are returning.

They sit in a circle surrounding the great black buzzards and the wounded man.

And so they wait.

The buzzards hop closer and closer. The world is all clear, the clean in their bright, black eyes. They walk all around. One bold hop on to his breast. That is more than he can stand and he screams.

The coyotes are returning.

They sit in a circle surrounding the great black buzzards and the wounded man.

And so they wait.

But they come back soon, and silently come nearer and nearer.

It is daylight now and he can see the two coyotes set there, but only can hear still the crackling and cawing and snapping.

He tries to scream again, and does manage to choke and groan. He hears the snarl wolves rush away and the birds rise in the air. He tries to look, but he cannot turn his head back.

The end is not far off. As long as he can make a sound they will not touch him. When he can neither speak nor cry out—

And then will wait for the coyotes to consume their flight. He hears the coyotes weight of one of the birds upon his shattered leg. His voice will not come.

## PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS

That only honest and reliable medicines should be placed upon the market. It cannot, therefore, be stated too emphatically, nor repeated too often, that all who are in need of a genuine Blood-purifier should be sure and ask for Ayer's

**Sarsaparilla.** Your life, or that of some one near and dear to you, may depend on the use of this well-approved remedy in preference to any other preparation similar name. It is compounded of Honduras sarsaparilla (the variety most rich in curative properties) with saffron, mace, and yellow dock, and the like. The process of manufacture is original, skillful, scrupulously clean, and such as to secure the very best medicinal qualities of each ingredient. This medicine is not boiled nor heated, and is, therefore, not a decoction; but it is a compound extract, obtained by a method exclusively our own, of the best and most powerful alteratives, tonics, and diuretics known to pharmacy. For the last forty years, Ayer's

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## THE WOMEN WHO SIT IN JUDGEMENT.

THE NARROWNESS OF SOME OF THEM  
and the Way Other Women Regard Their Criticisms.

THE SOCIAL DUTIES WOMEN OWE.  
Short Talk to Self-Constituted Critics of the Rich.

PRETTY STORIES FROM JAPAN.

All the people on this globe, deliver me the woman who lives to point out the faults of others, "whosits in judgment upon her neighbors and declares how much better she would do if she were in their places. For my part, I am such a plain, every-day sinner that, in viewing the shortcoming of others, I find myself thinking that I act even worse than they do in their sins. But one needn't be as bad as this in order to render a large-minded, comprising charity to their fellows. Some people who are constantly preaching the love and mercy of an all-seeing father tell me they are overrun with work, and that many a belle is already buying herself about her spring wardrobe. The fashion show, many new and unique fashions, a woman with money will have ample opportunity to spend it, and the dressmakers are corresponding happy. No city or town has so many well-dressed women as Atlanta. This style of apparel is proverbial and is one of the Atlanta woman's distinguishing characteristics.

The out-of-society woman with whom I have less patience than any other is the one who marries some man with a salary and who stays at home and tells you "that she used to care a lot for frivolous pastimes, but now she never goes anywhere; that life has so many serious duties."

She would be astonished if you told her that one of the most serious duties of all women was to keep up with her friends—a serious duty it is to herself, her husband and her children. What a humdrum creature the woman becomes who never goes anywhere, and what sort of life does she expect to have her children enter when they grow up? There's a lot of cynical truths to be told of friends and acquaintances in the gay social world, but one can keep up with, and have the good will of, more fortunate people, even if one does live in a simple way and wear gowns not made by Worth.

It is a foolish and false pride, which makes women drop out of the social ranks wherein they were one time the leaders. Motherhood and wifehood are noble indeed, but it is not all that life should mean to the progressive woman of today. There are books to read and people to study. She can gain great knowledge from both.

But I have heard so many young married women say: "I'm not able to entertain, and therefore, I do not care to accept invitations. My home is such a poor place, and I haven't any handsome clothes."

This is a sad belittling of oneself, indeed! Is it nothing to be born a lady; to be young and fair to look upon; gracious of manner; clever and lovely? As for the home, it may not be a palace, but it can be a clean, bright, attractive place, with a comfortable living room that is kept warm in winter and cool in summer.

As for entertaining, that is not requisite. There are plenty of rich people here who never entertain. A cup of tea and a biscuit can be offered to one's friends in winter when they call, and iced lemonade is the best, even if it is the cheapest, summer drink. It is the little daily courtesies that make a woman's home attractive, just as it's the little daily acts of kindness that make one a Christian. I'll warrant that the woman of small means who is always found in a comfortable room, ready to give a little simple good cheer to every friend who drops in, will receive four times as many visitors as the wealthy woman whose hospitality consists in one or two swell entertainments every year.

The grace and the art of entertaining, while, of course, assisted in elaborateness by wealth, is not absolutely dependent upon a large bank account. Let the woman who can't have swell affairs do this sort of thing for society, and she is sure to be appreciated.

There is an odd error, a monomania, I might say, common to many young married people who started out in life poor but ambitious to make a fortune. It is that of skimping and saving in a manner so small and narrow as to be unworthy any well-born person who is earning a decent competency. It is that of skimping, perhaps that puts work-worn old women and stupid, horny-handed old men into palaces about the time they are ready for their graves, but what's the good of palaces at this?

We owe to our youth quite as much as we do to our age, but the young married folks, who won't give themselves any recreations, who live in comfortless homes where wives make the husband's clothes and wear their own wedding garments some ten years, don't seem to consider their youth at all. I do not like to hear a young woman apologizing for the bareness of her home and the unseemly gowning of herself by saying, "she hopes to be situated more advantageously some day; that, in fact, her husband owns a nice lot on Peachtree, where they are going to build some day, when they are able to have and to furnish the sort of house they desire."

In the meantime, she is spending about ten years of her blessed, glorious, never-to-return youth in a cottage with bare floors and walls and curtainless windows. Let her furnish this house and live here forever rather than make such a ten-year sacrifice.

The idea was a pretty good one and the woman who adopts it and carries it out to the better will have kept her lens worn.

By the way I don't mean to sanction the spending of a husband's hard-earned dollars in riotous living; but I mean to simply live every day well, and in justice to one's youth and station; to take some pleasure with the work and sacrifice of daily life; to have one pretty, well-made gown a season; to have some pictures and attractive little things about the house, and to sit down every day to food well-cooked and good, even if the dishes are few and simple. I could never yet see where the people who dry up the fountains of youthful happiness for the amassing of a fortune in old age, find their compensations.

By far the most delightful articles now appearing in any magazine are those by Sir Edwin Arnold, in Scribner's, concerning the life and the people of Japan. The illustrations are by Robert Blum, a young artist whose ideality and grace of expression well fits him for the portraiture of a people eminently artistic and graceful.

The author of these charming sketches tells us a great many interesting things about the Japanese people we never heard before, and he grows positionally enthusiastic of the women there.

"I said, 'Why of course, just as some proportionately as the people there have lived to science or art. There are

such lives in all classes, and the social bore,

the dauby painter, the wretched actor, though in different spheres, are all of a kind.'

"But do society women and men read anything?"

"Yes, enough to keep up with the times, at least most of them do. But some of the most original, delightful women socially read very little. One can be clever, humorous and original without consulting books."

The girl who leads some hum-drug working life consolers herself by thinking herself superior to the gay, fortunate women who have never earned a penny. She does not realize that a narrow, pleasureless working existence is the most stuififying thing on earth. To my mind this sort of a woman is about on a par with the woman of social life—given over entirely to narrow social forms and narrow creeds concerning her own dignity and importance. People can be broad or narrow, stupid or clever in any sphere. It just depends upon the sort of minds they have.

qualities of the stronger sex: "But if a foreign sojourner must speak so favorably of the men, how shall he avoid an apparent extravagance of praise in qualifying these sweet, though patient, these graceful, these high-bred, these soft-voiced, gentle kind, quiet, unselfish women of Japan. For many thousand generations these women have been educated apart from the men. They have been circumscripted to narrow lines and compelled to be faithful and obedient, yet such harsh treatment seems to have resulted in bringing forth the fairest flowers of womanhood."

Sir Edwin Arnold tells a story about one of these women that would furnish material for a sublime tragedy.

This young Japanese girl fell in love with a worthless boy whom her friends would not allow her to marry. She did marry another and a worthy man to whom she became devoted. The former lover met her in the street some two years afterward, and his violent passion for her was inflamed more than ever. He knew some dire secret of her family and threatened to disclose it. One day entering her mother's home he heard his secret to expose this secret, if she did not aid him in securing her daughter's love again. The young woman entered and told him that she would consent to be his on one condition. It was that he first kill her husband. She would drug his attendants, and so that he might know the head of his victim, she would wait after he went to sleep.

We have had Japanese comedies, why not a Japanese tragedy out of this?

MAUDIE ANDREWS.

SOCIETY OF A WEEK.

A very dull week socially has passed, with some bright and bad days to mark it. Lent always brings out the best in social entertainments, and the attractions at the theater have not been sufficient to draw people who don't care for Lent from their comfortable firesides.

The Easter Monday audience at DeGive's presents quite as charming a picture as the Easter Sunday congregation, and I am longing for the sight of the fresh gowns and bonnets that will come forth at that time.

The good people of Atlanta are still awaiting the arrival of the Easter Monday audience which will deck the Easter hat is those of the season—delicate clusters of lilies and wreaths of hyacinths, bunches of pansies and mimosa.

These will be the favorites.

The dull lente gray that the fair devotes dons now every morning for early service will be transformed into the daintiest shades of roses, and be combined with all the delicate and striking colors now in vogue.

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**FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED**  
By the Graduating Class of Emory College.

OXFORD, February 28.—[Special.]—Yesterday was a gala day for Emory college. It was the occasion of the tree-planting of the senior class.

Exercises were held in the church, the day chapel was too small to accommodate the immense crowd.

After a short prayer by Dr. Candler, Mr. J. E. Dickey, of Atlanta, the dux of the class, delivered the speech of the day. Mr. Dickey is truly great in oratory, and we believe him to be an equal, certainly not a superior, in any southern college. His subject was: "College Endowments," and grandly did he treat the theme. At the close of the oration, the class of '91, with Dr. Candler in behalf of the class of '91, with the different members amounting to \$5,000. The president, in thanking the class, said that this noble act means higher education for Georgia. He stated that he had worked faithfully to endow a chair in Emory college of applied mathematics, and that he had accomplished his plan. The amount subscribed to date was a fraction over \$20,000, and he asked if the class would consent that their gift go to finish the required amount. The class gave its unanimous consent, and today the endowment is complete.

This marks the beginning of Emory and a chair of applied mathematics.

Mr. W. L. Wright, of White Plains, Ga., read the history of the class, Mr. W. N. Ainsworth, of Thomastonville, the history and Mr. W. P. Fleming, of Goggansville, Ga., the poem.

Professor Lundy Harris, in behalf of the class of '91, read a paper on the various things said that Emory is a religious college, founded by religious men, and sustained by religious people. His speech was one of beauty as well as power, and the students are better for having heard it.

At the conclusion, the class sang a song composed by one of its members, Mr. H. J. Pearce, of Columbus, Ga. It is the unanimous verdict of Oxford that this was the best song ever sung by a senior class at Emory.

After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. J. S. Jenkins, of Shiloh, Ga., the class marched in to the campus and planted the tree of 'M' 1891.

All the senior classes of the various colleges in Georgia had been invited, and Mercer was present in the persons of Messrs. Kilpatrick and Fort.

This tree-planting is a beautiful custom, and all colleges would do well to adopt it.

A Rich Discovery—Better than a Gold Mine. Dr. Flagg's Square is famous for its row of palm trees, cacti, and lemons. Simple, easy, no pain, self-treatment. Call or write Dr. A. D. Flagg, room 42, old capitol, Atlanta. —sun moon tue.

**WANTED—Agents.**

WANTED—Agents for the Northwestern Masonic Association of Chicago, from every lodge in Middle and South Georgia. Liberal terms to agents. Address Mr. J. Johnson, state agent, 60 Old Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

**A GENTS WANTED**—A prominent old-line life insurance company wants to engage Hebrew gentlemen as special agents. Pushing men can make it pay handsomely. Address, with reference, G. W. Adair, Atlanta.

**A GENTS WANTED**—Local and special agents. Liberal contracts. Good premium rates, attractive forms make work easy and profitable. Natural premiums. Address, F. R. Logan, General Agent, office 28 old capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

**CUTTERS AND TAILORS—Warning!** To obtain the A. D. Rude new method of cutting, it is necessary to attend the Colonial Cutting School.

WANTED—Agents now cigar lighter; every smoker buys, lights in wind and rain; sample 15c for 25c. \$1.00, by mail. stamp taken. Stayner & Co., 100 Broad Street, New York.

**WANTED—AGENTS**—Best selling books on the market; give agents larger profits than any other service. The Youth's Friend Publishing Co., 117 Public Square, Cleveland, O. Feb 27-74.

**WANTED—Miscellaneous.**

WANTED to rent upright piano. Will pay rental in advance, monthly, and take good care of instrument. Price \$25.00. Call 21-21. March 21-21.

WANTED—To know are you going to build? If so, don't fail to get the stock of lumber Brittan & Co. will supply you and get their prices. Jan 11-22 wed wed.

**THE MANIFOLD**—Uses of shorthorn in the hands of every young man or woman who desires to prove themselves in the world that pays. The book is open to application at Moore's College, 85 Peachtree St.

WANTED—By a lady of experience, a situation as a maid in a private family or hotel. Address Miss B. Beck, box 17, Benettsville, S. C. Feb 27-43.

WANTED—One carload of genuine German miller seed can be delivered in Atlanta. Address J. O. Wynn, Jr., A. Farmer's Alliance Exchange.

**FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.**

FOR SALE—A set of Georgia Reports 1 to 83 except 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Edwards, Buchanan, Ga.

**A COST FOR CASH**—Elegant hand-carved bed-room suits; must close them out; we are badly crowded for room; big bargains. 42 Marietta street.

APPLY TO Hall Brothers, 89 Gate City National Bank building, for a copy of map of DeKalb county. Price \$2.50. March 21-21.

**COLD and Plated Silverware.** Maier & Berke, 93 Whitehall street.

HAT at No. 2 Whitehall street, below cost for three weeks. A. J. James, 31.

**BED COVERS**—Best cotton and goose down; also white cotton. Flannel sheets; white cotton; also the best varieties of corn I have ever had, for both cotton and upland. Part soft, large grain; other half long grain. Price \$1.00 per lb. Send me a wire. T. H. Williams, 25 Broad street.

**FOR SALE—Five thousand Wood, Stearns & Bechtel balloons. Address offer to 205, Atlanta, Ga.**

**SILK**—Buy a new 7 piece suit of furniture, also elegant one for \$20. Order 50 Marietta St.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

FOR SALE—A few dollars, price right, for a number of all kinds; prints, books, gloves, hats, &c. Order 50 Marietta Street.

**A COST FOR CASH**—Elegant hand-carved bed-room suits; must close them out; we are badly crowded for room; big bargains. 42 Marietta street.

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**TRAYED**—Black and tan hound pith; white for her return to W. L. Reed, 33 Broad street.

**LOST**—Yesterday afternoon, at Miss McElhaney's dancing school, a gold medal engraved "Pio No. 1" and a chain. Liberal reward returned to Const. officer, Mrs. Reed.

**LOST**—Locality unknown—\$50—one \$20 and three \$10 bills. Reward if returned to "S." Standard Oil Company.

**BOARD WANTED.**

For a brother wanted to live with three children, older 5 years old, would prefer to be reasonable, or would take one-half of house with respectable party. C. E. Workman, General Delivery.

**FURNITURE.**

DAY 22-inch Walnut Clocks for \$35.00. Maier & Berke, 93 Whitehall street.

**ELEGANT LINE** of Walnut, Oak and Cherry Bed Room Suites, Parlor Suite, Hat Racks, Dressing Cases, etc, at exact cost to close out. 42 Marietta St.

**AWFUL CHEAP**—Wood sideboard only \$65. \$200 oak and white. Come quick. Won't last long. P. E. Snook.

**WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.**

WANTED—Rooms for a boy boarder; must be very reasonable, and would take one-half of house with reliable person. Address X. Y. Z., east corner of Marietta and Whitehall.

**BUILDING MATERIAL.**

UNIVERSITY & Co., Inc., have a complete line of all kinds of framing boards, shingles, etc. Office and Yards Counter Houses and Sheds.

**FOR SALE—Houses, Cottages, Etc.**

FOR SALE—A good horse, 4 years old, afraid of nothing. No use for him. Worth \$120. To stop now will take \$100. J. B. Roberts, 37 Marietta street.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**—A good, sound and very gentle bay horse four years old; any lady can drive him. Apply to 42 Whitehall Monday.

**HELP WANTED—Male.**

WANTED—An educated young man, with good references to obtain a position salary \$1,000 per year. Interests in business \$500 required. Good financial references furnished applicants. Call or address Room 27, Office building, Birmingham, Al.

WANTED—Three secret order solicitors in Atlanta for the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of America. Write to 100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., to write names for the United States; liberal terms. Call or address L. Robinson, 50 old capitol.

WANTED—Competent machinist and manager to take charge of manufacturing business. Call or address Bro. A. A. Anthon, Al.

WANTED—Competent man to superintend ice plant; man of experience can get good salary. Dalton, Conn.

WELLOMITHY—Competent stenographer, who owns his own machine, and can furnish highest credit, from present and past employers, desired. Address "L. E. D." 100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

GOOD investment and situation can be had by a man of fair business qualifications, and several hundred dollars by addressing at once Box 50, Dalton, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman with good references. Non-smoker first-class desired. Call or address Active, care Constitution.

WANTED—A German life insurance company of New York, local and special agents through the states of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia. Write to 100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Most liberal contracts will be given to good men. Address or call on Florian & Morrison, 100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—One first class body-maker, at Columbian Carriage Works, Columbus, Ga.

MAN to do office work. Must understand fire insurance. Address Active, care Constitution.

WANTED—Six painters at once. D. A. Killian, 80 West Peters street.

BOY WANTED—15 to 18 years old, not afraid of work.

FLASH CUTTER for an elegant fine line furniture.

RARE CHANCE FOR A TRAVELING SALESMAN

A man is wanted by a large wholesale concern to go on the road with a line of popular goods. He must be a good salesman, and have a good record of references; prefer an unmarried man, thirty or forty years old; none but first-class men need apply; strict experience and knowledge of the trade required. Address "E. C. D." 100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—One pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, gas, bath and servants' attention, 83 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—One nice room at 108 Capitol Avenue.

REASONABLE rates.

FOR RENT—For a large room cheap, on electric car line. Call at 505 Main, corner Hilliard.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, 23 Park Place, 3 rooms dressing and bath room and kitchen. Telephone 370. J. F. Edwards.

FOR RENT—Half of furnished house at 23 Park Place, 3 rooms dressing and bath room and kitchen. Telephone 370. J. F. Edwards.

FOR RENT—The four-story brick building formerly occupied by the Topaz Cinchona Cordial Co., from which it has been removed, is for rent, or lease, and on Marietta street car line; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to the Boyd & Baxter Furniture factory.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A young man, with good references to obtain a position salary \$1,000 per year. Interests in business \$500 required. Good financial references furnished applicants. Call or address Room 27, Office building, Birmingham, Al.

WANTED—Three secret order solicitors in Atlanta for the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of America. Write to 100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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WANTED—Competent sten

1866

## OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH.

1891

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

FURNITURE.

SHOES, SHOES.

In this department we will show this week a variety in imported Dress Goods and Silks never seen in Atlanta before. The styles are exquisitely designed, and the newness in style and finish is apparent at first sight. We have a complete line in all the qualities, and can please all buyers. All the other departments are full. Our Ginghams stock is as near perfect as the looms can weave the goods.

## LADIES' SPRING WRAPS

And Shirt Waists, Boys' Waists, Gents' Neckwear. Stock now in. Come this week.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO.

Never in the history of Atlanta has such a complete line in Carpets, including Draperies, etc., been shown.

We have a mammoth and complete stock in every detail, and can now, we think, please any buyer wanting such goods. We have also a nice line in the medium qualities for back rooms, where large amounts are not expected to be spent. Our Draperies are the acme of perfection. New in coloring, perfect in design and beautiful beyond description. See our Carpets and Draperies before placing your orders, and you will find no trouble in making selections.

Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co

In Furniture we lead the van. We have a live, pleasant trade. We have the goods now on the floors to suit the most critical buyers.

Our prices range to suit all. We have nice, hard-oiled-finished Oak Suits in reach of buyers who want medium, low-priced goods and all the grades up to the most elaborately carved Mahogany.

## OUR NEW PARLOR SUITS

Are marvels of art. The beauty of designing is matchless in any southern market.

Our Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture is immense in quantity, and we carry all the grades in the best makes. See and price with us.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO

Spring stock now in. In our Shoe department we feel pleasant to know that our customers appreciate

## The Class of Goods We Handle

If we sell you a pair of Shoes we make a Shoe customer, because we give you a perfect fit of the best material, made to order for us. Every pair is made to order, and we know just what they are made of. We sell solid leather, well made, such as will not melt in water.

Our prices are as low as the goods can be handled. In ordering please give width and length. A perfect fitting Shoe is a comfort which gives health. A bad fitting Shoe is an abomination of evils.

Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co

## MR. KONTZ RESIGNS

## A REFORM MEASURE.

## THE KING'S DAUGHTERS WISH TO HELP THE BOYS.

**Mr. Company, Because He Has Too Much Outside Work—His Successor as Yet Unknown.**

Mr. Kontz has resigned his connection with the Pullman Palace Car Company.

He resigned the superintendence of the Atlanta division on the first of February, and the resignation goes into effect today.

Mr. Henry T. Earhart, who has been assistant superintendent for several years under Mr. Kontz, will more than likely be tendered the position Mr. Kontz vacated. He will occupy it temporarily, however.

The Pullman service never had a more faithful and devoted officer than Mr. Kontz, and his resignation was not only a great surprise to them, but was received with regret.

In fact, Mr. Kontz was requested by the leading officials of the road to withdraw the paper.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Kontz entered the Pullman service as a conductor. His genial, pleasant manners, his careful observance of all the rules and his watchfulness over the interests of the corporation soon attracted the attention of the officials.

In the second year of his service he was promoted to a clerical position. Here, too, he was the same faithful and efficient employee, and in a short time made the cashier in the Atlanta office. Soon after this advancement the company established its divisions and Mr. Kontz was made superintendent of the Atlanta division. He quickly manifested his fitness for the position, and rapidly grew in the esteem of his superiors. He gave his entire time and attention to the work, and for years the Atlanta division has been better managed than any other one. So satisfactory was Mr. Kontz work that his division was held up by the company as an example to be followed by other superintendents.

Mr. Kontz has been thinking of resigning. This was suggested by other business engagements which have lately grown upon him.

A few years ago, at the urgent request of old friends, he consented to administer upon the Seltzer estate—Mr. Kontz's parents and Mr. and Mrs. Seltzer having been warm friends.

Here, as in the Pullman service, he manifested great ability, and in a short time won the confidence of the leading men of the city, they decided to request that the boys be separated from the other criminals.

They consulted a prominent architect with a view to fitting up apartments in the front of the second floor for the use of the boys especially.

He said that it was not only practicable, but desirable, and the King's Daughters will, at an early day, present a petition to the county commissioners looking toward the accomplishment of this laudable object.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS.

At present the confinement of these youthful criminals with the old and hardened sort can be but productive of the most deplorable results.

These boys are thrown in contact with the very lowest element of humanity, and the period of their confinement is but a series of events in crime.

The ladies find that the jail, as a prison, is kept in the very best order possible, and expressed their desire to have these boys as much as possible removed from the old and hardened sort.

They want to take these little boys away from the influence of those who are older and more hardened in crime, and in their noble work they will have the hearty co-operation of the best people of Atlanta.

## A New Caller.

Billy Patterson, the mail carrier as Fort McPherson, wears a happy smile since a nine-pound girl has made his home numerically larger last week. She has been named Irene.

**It Is an Oddity.**—Burke, the old book store man, is now complimenting his friends with ink wells more than one hundred years old. The wells are made of cork into which the glass is sunk. On each one is this inscription: "One hundred years old." Purchased at the sale of State Property of New York. Same inkstand as used by George Washington. Presented by Burke's Old Book Store.

## SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890, OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said State. Principal Office, 340 and 348 Broadway, New York.

ASSETS.—**LIABILITIES.**—**OTHER ASSETS.**

1. Cost value on the company's books of Real Estate in cash, exclusive of all

incumbencies, as per Schedule A appended to annual report, filed in the office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890.

2. Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (first lien) on Real Estate, as per Schedule B appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890.

3. Premiums on Bonds, Stocks, and other marketable collaterals, as per Schedule C appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890.

4. Premium notes, loans or bonds on policy in force December 31, 1890.

5. Cash value of the company's books of Bonds and Stocks and securities owned absolutely, as per Schedule D appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890.

6. Cash in Company's bank.

7. Cash deposited in Banks.

8. Agency balances.

9. Total Net or Invested Assets.

10. Interest due and accrued on bonds and mortgages.

11. Premiums on Bonds, Stocks, and other marketable collaterals.

12. Premium notes, loans or bonds on policy in force December 31, 1890.

13. Cash value of the company's books of Bonds and Stocks and securities owned absolutely, as per Schedule D appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890.

14. Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1890.

15. Total.

16. Deduct 20 per cent for average loading on above gross amount.

17. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums.

18. All other items—market value of stocks, bonds and securities over 100% value on the company's books.

Total assets.

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

1. Agency Balances.

Total Assets (less items not admitted).

11. LIABILITIES.

1. Net premium due on all the outstanding policies in force on December 31, 1890, computed according to "The Company's Example of Mortality with 4 per cent interest."

Deduct net value of risks of this company re-insured in other solvent companies.

Total.

12. OTHER ASSETS.

13. Premium reserve.

2. Matured endowments due and unpaid (claims not presented).

3. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment, or otherwise.

4. Death losses and other policy claims realized by the company.

5. Annuities unpaid.

6. Total policy claims.

7. Amount of any other liability of the company, viz.: Premiums in advance.

8. Liabilities on policy-holders' account.

9. Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.

10. Total liabilities on policy-holders' account.

11. New premiums (including notes) without deduction for commis-

sions.

12. Rehearsed premiums (including notes) with deduction for com-

misions.

13. For annuities.

14. Total.

15. Total premium.

16. Interest on mortgage loans.

17. Interest on bonds and dividends on stock.

18. Interest on premium, notes, loans or bonds.

19. Interest on other debts due the company.

20. Total.

21. Premiums.

22. Premiums.

23. Premiums.

24. Premiums.

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